

Historic, Archive Document

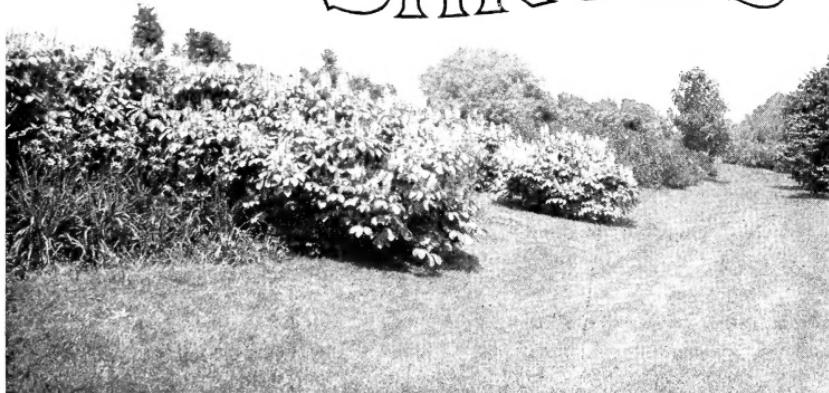
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TREES



SHRUBS



PLANTS



PETERSON NURSERY
CHICAGO



Peterson Nursery

Established 1856

Wm. A. Peterson, Proprietor

Lincoln and Peterson Avenues
(Telephone, Edgewater 103)

City Office, 30 North LaSalle Street
Corner Washington Street
(Telephone, Main 3613)

Chicago, Illinois

Over half a century ago P. S. Peterson founded the business which is now carried on by his son.

The elder Peterson began his life work in Sweden in 1841. Continuing his studies in Germany and Belgium he finally came to America in 1851, and later established the present nursery in Chicago. The location of the nursery is 8 miles northwest of the City Hall and 1½ miles beyond the end of the Lincoln Avenue street car line at Bowmanville, or an equal distance from the end of the North 40th Street car line reached by transfer from the Elston avenue street car line.

Automobile Routes.

From Lincoln Park—Go Lincoln Ave. 1¼ miles north of Bowmanville to Peterson Ave., then west.

From West Side—Humboldt and Diversey Boulevards to Ashland Ave., north to Lincoln Ave., and then first route.

From Evanston—Ridge Ave. to Rosehill Cemetery, then west 1¼ miles on Peterson Ave.

The best way to select stock is to visit the nursery during the growing season.

The grounds are **closed** on Sunday.

We reserve, by tagging, all specimens selected, making delivery at the proper time.

Basis of Prices.

The prices in this catalogue include delivery and planting, within driving distance of the nursery, of all stock on orders amounting to \$5 or more. We make a liberal reduction to



those who purchase their stock at the nursery, taking it with them.

For Special Prices on shrubs and plants in lots of 10 or more see page 22.

For Special Prices on hedge-plants see page 62.

On all orders of \$12 or more, where purchasers do their own planting, we will deliver such orders at 20% less than the catalogue price.

Stock purchased at the nursery will be charged for according to the specimens selected.

We carry a larger assortment and a limited number of larger sizes than herein listed.

Guarantee.

On all orders that we plant amounting to \$20 or more we will replace free any stock that dies within a year's time, except evergreens, as provided by our usual guarantee. A guarantee for two seasons will be given on each tree costing \$30 or more. In localities where the soil is poor, and black soil is required for planting, we can arrange to have it supplied.

We will not replace stock under guarantee removed by owner before consent has been given by our inspector.

Copy of Guarantee.

If our watering instructions are complied with, upon written (not telephone) notice given us before this guarantee expires we will replace before the next growing season warranted stock that shall have died, with live stock of same kind and size, but not those killed by gas or injured by animals.

Our Watering Instructions.

Water from June first to September fifteenth once a week enough to penetrate to the lowest roots. Make no exception for rainfall in sandy location.

Many Maple, Linden and Cherry trees are killed by being watered earlier or later than above dates.

Do not water a little daily, as the ground will become sour and prevent the air from getting to the roots.

When planted in the fall it is better to mound up the soil around the trunk to shed water from the hole. In the spring this soil should be pulled back, forming a saucer to retain the water. See illustration on next page.

Planting Instructions.

Trim out about a third of the top to offset the shock of transplanting. Dig holes six inches deeper and wider all around than the size of the roots. Fill in a mound of loose fine soil in the center of the hole, firmly press plant into same, throwing in and tamping hard plenty of good soil to bring to grade.

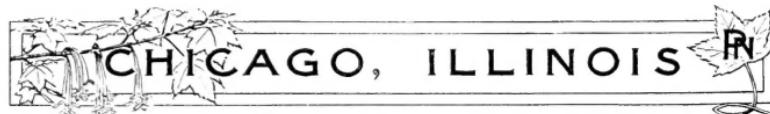


Illustration of Saucer.

Cultural Instructions.

The sod should not be allowed to grow up to the trunk of trees, nor grass and weeds among shrubbery in beds. Loosen up the top soil frequently, during the watering season, to a depth of three inches.

By July first all branches that are without leaves and have no sap in them can be trimmed out, cutting back into the green wood.

No guaranteed stock should be removed that seems dead until permission is given by our inspector, as many shrubs, like the Althea, Mulberry and Rose, and also Catalpa, leaf out the first season very late.

The straw rope, if put on when planted should not be removed during the summer, as it is to protect the bark from the sun.

To obtain a more vigorous growth, cover the ground over the roots with three to five inches of manure, but allow none to touch the trunk. Do this after December first, and remove it again in April.

Out-of-Town Shipments.

On all orders of \$5.00 or more at prices given, we will ship trees not over 2 inches in diameter, and all other stock listed, transportation charges prepaid, to any point in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, and without additional cost for boxes or packing. Those desiring special rates on larger trees and wholesale quantities, may secure such terms by correspondence.

In shipping heavy shrubs with ball of earth, or trees larger than can be baled, we recommend the use of a freight car.



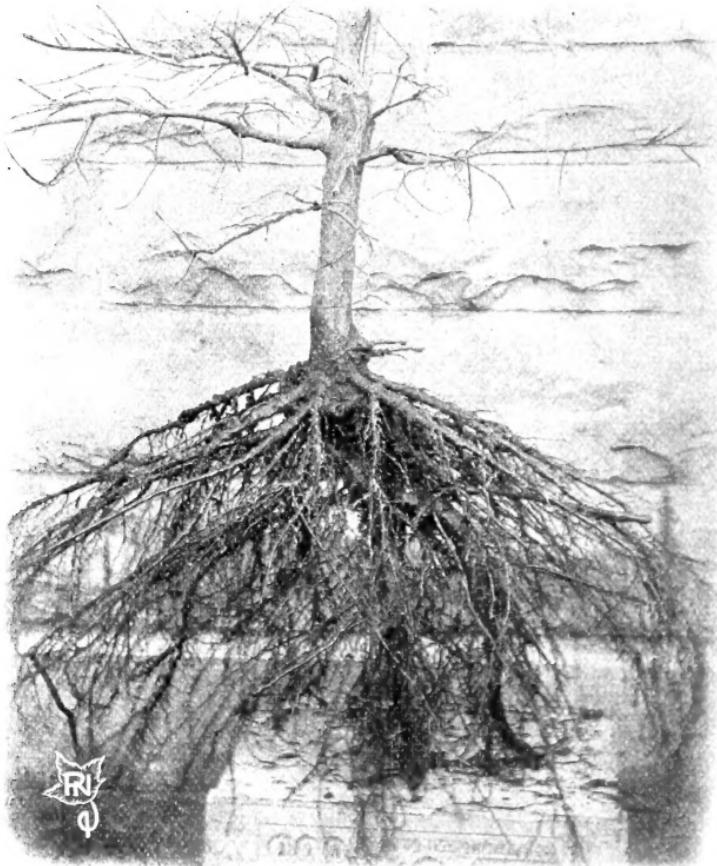
This saves the expense of boxing or baling, makes unnecessary the shaking of the soil off the roots, and prevents the scraping and breaking of roots and branches incident to handling in large bales.

We guarantee all stock upon leaving our hands to be alive and thrifty, true to name, and delivered in good condition to the transportation company.

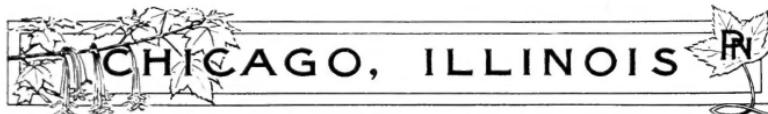
We are well equipped for shipping by freight or express, having a private railroad switch, frost-proof packing-houses, and experienced packers. Offices of all the express companies are near us. Unless full instructions are given, we use our own judgment in packing, either in boxes or bundles, and shipping by express or freight.

Planting Season.

The proper time for moving trees and shrubs is from the falling of the leaves in the autumn (about October 10th) until the time of their leaving out again in the spring. Perennials can be moved both earlier in the fall and later in the spring.



A tree root as developed by our soil and care.



During the severest part of the winter it is not advisable to attempt to transplant the smaller trees, shrubs and plants, and we do not ship them in December, January or February.

Moving Large Trees.

For many years we have made a specialty of successfully transplanting large trees for immediate effect. When the ground is frozen, we take up such a tree with a ball of earth, without disturbing the soil around the roots. This method, together with our system of only thinning out the top and preserving the original outline, makes it possible for the tree to resume its original appearance the second year after being moved.

Nursery Inspection.

A certificate of annual inspection by our State Entomologist is on every shipment.

Soil Advantages.

The superiority of our stock is due not only to intelligent care and frequent transplanting, but also to our unrivalled soil conditions which assure our getting plenty of fibrous roots.

Landscape Gardening.

We point with pride to the beautiful grounds of many of the fine residences in and about Chicago as examples of what our material is like and as to our skill in properly arranging the same for best effects.

The knowledge of the landscape gardener is being sought more and more to the end that the house and grounds shall form an artistic picture. In most instances there are natural pleasing features that should be made the most of and objectionable ones that must be minimized or even entirely blotted out; this can be done only by the proper selection and placing of the right trees and shrubs.

It is extremely important that the nature and drainage of the soil be taken into consideration as well as the character and habits of the plants, in order that the original idea of the picture may be preserved with the yearly growth of the plants.

Upon receipt of advices from those contemplating the laying out or improvement of their grounds or any work in which a landscape gardener is needed, we shall be glad to send our representative, well equipped to supply the necessary advice and suggestions.

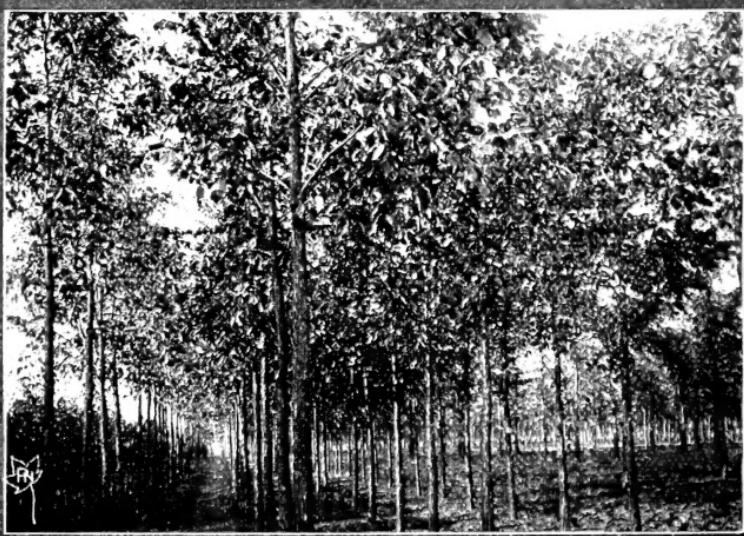
Reasonable charges, to cover the bare expense of drawing up of plans and suggestions for landscape work, will be made when such plans are rejected and no stock ordered.

Questions as to the selection of planting material and general advice upon horticultural matters will be cheerfully answered from our down-town office at any time.

Send all communications and make remittances payable to

PETERSON NURSERY,

30 North La Salle St., Chicago.



(1) **Block of Maples.**

(2) **General View in Nursery.**

(3) **Block of American Elm.**



Ornamental Trees

UNDER this head we include all of the finest deciduous trees—those which lose their leaves in autumn. Some of them have originated in our own nursery, and all are fine, thrifty specimens. They have been grown from seedlings in our nursery to transplant readily and take hold vigorously when moved to new locations.

Trees bear relation to one another in size as the square of their diameters; hence a 4-inch tree is four times as large as a

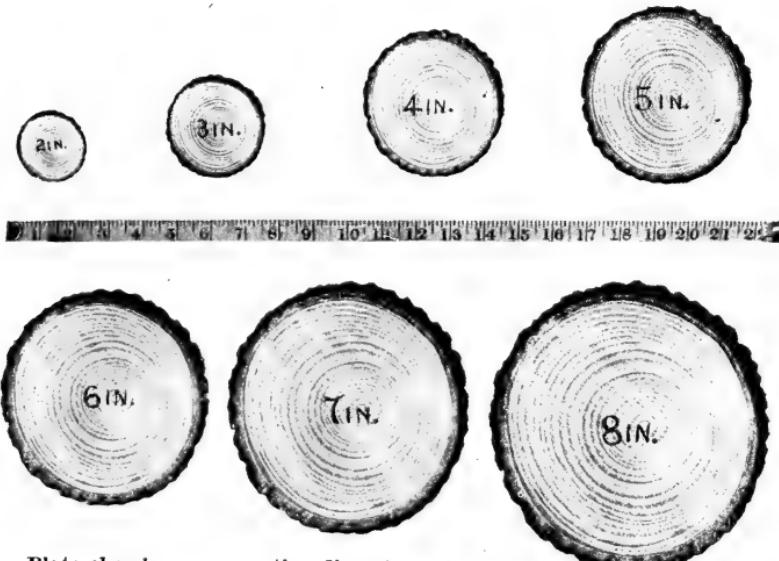


Plate showing comparative diameters of trees,

2-inch tree. It takes three 3-inch trees to equal a 5-inch tree, and a 7-inch tree is twice as large as a 5-inch tree. Sizes in this list are, in all cases, minimum. A 2-inch tree is sure to be 2 to 2½ inches in diameter; a 4-inch tree, 4 to 4½ inches.

In this department, as in all others, the nomenclature of the Kew Botanical Gardens is followed.

Special prices on large quantities on application.



ASH - *Fraxinus*

Bronze-Leaved. (*Fraxinus americana Petersonii*.) A handsome shade tree, particularly valuable for street planting. It is unique in that it originated in our nursery. Erect in growth, with a straight, smooth trunk, growing to be a large tree. Its leaves are fine, dark green changing to a beautiful bronze in autumn, and holding on until late in the season.

2½ in. diam.....	\$ 4 00
3 in. diam.....	6 00
3½ in. diam.....	10 00
4 in. diam.....	15 00
5 in. diam.....	20 00
6 in. diam.....	25 00

White. (*Fraxinus americana*.) A beautiful and desirable shade tree. It has compound leaves with five to seven ovate dark green leaflets which change to shades of yellow and purple in the fall. Thrives under unfavorable conditions of soil in either wet or dry localities, and makes a splendid street tree.

2½ in. diam.....	\$2 00
3 in. diam.....	4 00
3½ in. diam.....	6 00
4 in. diam.....	8 00
5 in. diam.....	12 00
6 in. diam.....	18 00

Special prices on larger sizes.

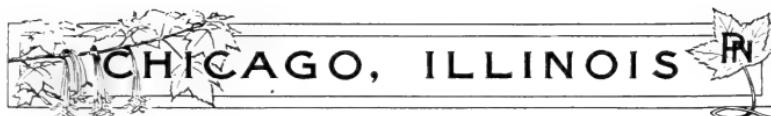
BIRCH - *Betula*

Canoe, or Paper. (*Betula papyrifera*.) The beautiful white bark of this tree creates an artistically ornamental effect when the tree is planted in a group of other trees or against a background of dark foliage. Particularly valuable as a shade tree as it grows rapidly, and its "Catkins" in early spring add to its charm.

8 ft. high.....\$2 50 10 ft. high.....\$4 00

Cut-Leaved Weeping. (*Betula alba pendula*.) For a specimen tree on the lawn no more satisfactory one can be had than this. The pendulous branches bearing handsome, deeply cut foliage sweep almost to the ground, and as the tree attains age the bark becomes white. Creates universal admiration by its graceful beauty.

Fine specimens, 8 ft. high.....\$3 00



CATALPA

Bunge's Catalpa. (*Bignonioides nana*.) This is a globed-headed variety from Japan grafted to make a round crown about six feet above the ground. Very suitable for formal garden planting.

Six year old from \$5.00 to \$8.00 each as selected.

Japanese. (*Catalpa Kaempferi*.) A handsome, medium-sized flowering tree with heart-shaped, bright green foliage and large panicles of fragrant white flowers. The long and slender seed pods, which cling to the tree nearly all winter are very picturesque.

2 in. diam.....	\$3 00	3 in. diam.....	\$6 00
2½ in. diam.....	4 50	4 in. diam.....	9 00



Western Catalpa.



CATALPA—Continued.

Purple-Leaved. (*Catalpa bignonioides purpurea*.) This is much like the Catalpa commonly called "Indian Bean," but distinguished from it by the purple color of the leaves in early spring. They change to green later in the season, and in June or July the tree is a mass of bloom, the flowers being borne in large panicles followed by long seed pods.

4 in. diam.....\$10 00 5 in. diam.....\$15 00

Western. (*Catalpa speciosa*.) The largest of the Catalpa family, growing very quickly into a good sized tree. Foliage is large, oval and light green, and the flowers, 2 inches or more broad, white with yellow and purple spots, are borne in loose panicles. Flowers in June after all other trees are through. Very ornamental, and thrives even in sand.

2 in. diam.....\$2 50	4 in. diam.....\$7 50
2½ in. diam..... 3 00	5 in. diam.....11 00
3 in. diam..... 4 50	6 in. diam.....15 00
3½ in. diam..... 5 50	

Larger sizes quoted on application.

CRAB-APPLE - *Pyrus*

Bechtel's Double-Flowering. (*Pyrus coronaria flore pleno*.) A small tree, much like a large shrub, with spreading branches and wide head. Its chief charm lies in its wealth of large double "apple blossoms" resembling small blush roses. No



Flower of Bechtel's
Crab Apple.



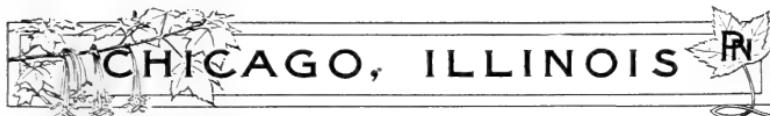
Bechtel's Flowering Crab Apple

more beautiful object can be desired than one of these trees in full bloom.

4 ft. high.	\$2 50
5 ft. high.	3 50
6 ft. high.	5 00

Japanese Flowering Crab. (*Pyrus floribunda*.) A small spreading tree with a great profusion of crab blossoms in early spring.

3 ft. high.	\$2 50
4 ft. high.	3 50



ELM - *Ulmus*

American Elm. (*Ulmus americana*.) The ideal street tree.

We have made the growing of elm a specialty for many years and have thousands of trees fifteen or more years old which have received every advantage in culture and handling, based on scientific and practical methods.

We have them trained either as avenue trees or with spreading tops for lawn planting.

2 in. diam.....	\$3 00	6 in. diam.....	\$22 00
2½ in. diam.....	5 00	7 in. diam.....	30 00
3 in. diam.....	7 00	8 in. diam.....	40 00
4 in. diam.....	11 00	9 in. diam.....	55 00
5 in. diam.....	16 00	10 in. diam.....	75 00

If larger trees are wanted, or trees with distinctive features, they can be selected at the nursery and prices will be given in accordance with stock required.

American Weeping Elm. (*Ulmus americana pendula*.) Suitable only for growing as a distinctive ornament to the lawn or massing with higher trees. It is a fast-growing form of the American, with characteristic foliage but with long, arching branches.

3½ in. diam.....\$10 00 4½ in. diam.....\$15 00

English Field Elm. (*Ulmus campestris*.) The leaves are smaller than the American and the tree is a slow grower, with gray bark. Effective when planted in a group of other trees or as a single specimen on the lawn.

2 in. diam.	\$ 3 50
2½ in. diam.	6 00
3 in. diam.	9 00
4 in. diam.	15 00

Huntington Elm. (*Ulmus montana vegeta*.) A vigorous European, fast-growing tree of erect and sturdy habit.

2 in. diam...	\$ 4 00
3 in. diam...	9 00
4 in. diam...	15 00
5 in. diam...	20 00
6 in. diam...	30 00

Purple - Leaved Elm. (*Ulmus montana purpurea*.) One of the English Elms with handsome purple foliage in spring.

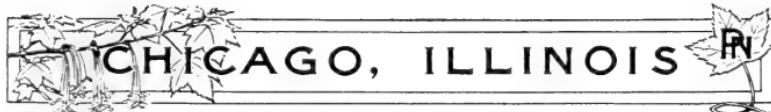
3 in. diam....	\$9 00
4 in. diam....	15 00



Huntington Elm.



American Elm.



HACKBERRY or NETTLE TREE

(*Celtis occidentalis*.)

One of our native trees which deserves to be better known. A sturdy, strong-growing tree with its branches growing at right angles to the trunk, which is covered with a hard, rough bark. Withstands drought and hot winds. A most valuable tree for street or lawn planting.

3 in. diam...\$8 00
4 in. diam...12 00
5 in. diam...20 00
6 in. diam...30 00



HERCULES CLUB

(*Aralia spinosa*.)

For a picturesque semi-tropical effect this low - growing tree is invaluable. With large compound leaves; it bears a wealth of creamy white flowers in large panicles. Its stout prickly branches give it the odd names of Hercules' Club and Devil's Walking Stick.

4 ft. high...\$1 00
6 ft. high... 2 50

Hackberry.

THORNLESS HONEY LOCUST or ACACIA

(*Gleditschia triacanthos inermis*.)

This variety transplants easily, has fern-like leaves and is fine for contrast with other trees of dense foliage. The grass grows well under it.

2 in. diam.....\$4 00 2½ in. diam.....\$6 00

HOP TREE

(*Ptelea trifoliata*.)

A low-growing tree, thriving in any well-drained situation. Used in mass planting among tall shrubs, or planted in groups, Hop Tree is very effective. It is unique in appearance by rea-



HOP TREE—Continued.

son of its clusters of broad-winged hop-like seeds which follow its greenish-white flowers.

3 ft. high.....\$0 75 4 ft. high.....\$1 00

GOLDEN HOP TREE

(*Ptelea trifoliata aurea*.)

A handsome variety of the Hop Tree with glossy bright golden foliage, which, with the bark, emits a hop-like fragrance when bruised. Flowers and seeds same as the preceding.

4 feet high.....\$2 00

HORSE-CHESTNUT

Aesculus



Horse
Chestnut.

Common. (*Aesculus Hippocastanum*.) The foliage is large and dense, and in early spring the tree is conspicuous by its load of showy white flowers in erect panicles. A large tree; it is particularly valuable on the lawn where it has room to develop properly.

2 in. diam.....\$4 00
3 in. diam.....8 00
4 in. diam.....15 00
5 in. diam.....25 00

Red-Flowered. (*Aesculus carnea*, or *rubicunda*.) The flowers of this variety are bright red in erect spikes, creating a decidedly pictur-esque effect on the lawn. The tree does not grow quite so large as the Common, but in other respects it is similar.

2½ in. diam.....\$6 00 4 in. diam.....\$20 00
3 in. diam.....10 00

Ohio Buckeye. (*Aesculus glabra*.) A western variety with yellow flowers and narrower foliage than the others. Fine for the lawn and will thrive anywhere. Bears nuts in spiny husks.

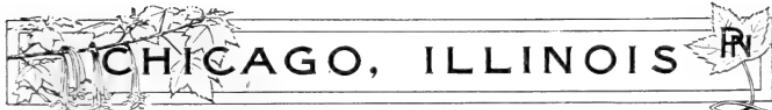
2 in. diam.....\$3 00 4 in. diam.....\$12 00
3 in. diam.....8 00

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE

(*Gymnocladus canadensis*.)

Has beautiful compound foliage, turning yellow in autumn. In spring it bears a profusion of white flowers followed by long bluish pods filled with "coffee" berries.

2½ in. diam.....\$5 00 3 in. diam.....\$7 00



LINDEN - *Tilia*

American. (*Tilia americana*.) One of the handsomest native shade trees, growing to a large size, with a close, round head and large foliage. Its handsome fragrant flowers in the spring are particularly interesting.

2 in. diam.....	\$3 00
3 in. diam.....	7 00
4 in. diam.....	11 00
5 in. diam.....	16 00
6 in. diam.....	22 00
7 in. diam.....	30 00
8 in. diam.....	40 00
9 in. diam.....	55 00

European. (*Tilia platyphyllos*.) Blooms about ten days earlier than the American. This is the famous Linden of Germany.



Linden.

2½ in. diam.....\$5 00 3½ in. diam.....\$10 00

MAIDENHAIR TREE (*Ginkgo biloba*.)

A particularly effective tree from China for adding distinction to the lawn. Its foliage is unique, resembling the maidenhair fern in shape. The tree is graceful and picturesque, growing to medium size and perfectly hardy in this climate.

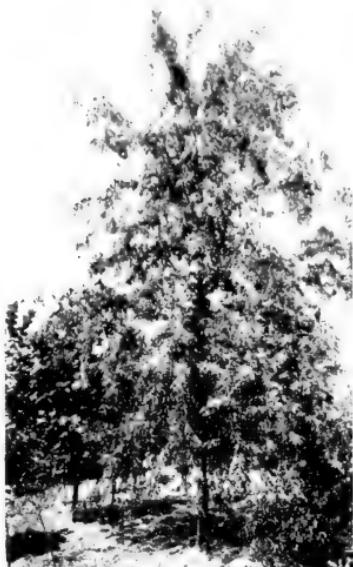
8 feet high.....\$5 00 10 feet high.....\$8 00

See page 69 for Lawn and Garden Fertilizer.



MAPLE - *Acer*

The Maples are, without question, among the finest shade or ornamental trees grown. The great variety of shape, size, density, foliage and color makes it possible, by judicious selection, to use them in almost any place.



Cut Leaved Maple.

Ash-Leaved, Box Elder. (*Acer Negundo*.) A large tree of spreading habit, valuable for shelter belts and screens.

4 in diam.....	\$7 00
5 in. diam.....	11 00

Cut-Leaved. (*Acer dasycarpum laciniatum*.) A large, handsome native tree, originating in our own state. Its long, pendulous branches clothed with dainty, deeply cleft foliage, sweep the ground. A beautiful lawn tree growing in any soil.

2 in. diam.....	\$3 00	5 in. diam.....	\$16 00
3 in. diam.....	6 00	6 in. diam.....	22 00
4 in. diam.....	11 00		

Larger sizes as selected.

Geneva. (*Acer platanoides purpureum Geneva*.) For beautiful autumn effect this is most valuable. A variety of the Norway from Geneva, New York. The foliage takes on a handsome purple tinge in July, retaining it until the leaves fall.

2½ in. diam.....\$15 00

Norway. (*Acer platanoides*.) For grace of form, beauty of foliage and grateful shade, no tree can excel the Norway Maple. Grows fast to a large size with spreading head and broad leaves which turn pale yellow in autumn, but persist until severe weather. Its yellow flowers are a distinct feature.

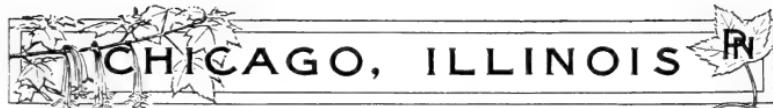
2 in. diam.....	\$5 00
3 in. diam.....	9 00
4 in. diam.....	14 00
5 in. diam.....	20 00

Larger sizes priced on selection.

Schwedler's Norway. (*Acer platanoides Schwedleri*.) A handsome variety of the Norway with larger foliage which comes out in spring blood-red,



Schwedler's Maple.



changing later to dark green.

1½ in. diam.....	\$5 00
2 in. diam.....	8 00
3 in. diam.....	15 00
4 in. diam.....	22 00
5 in. diam.....	35 00
6 in. diam.....	50 00

Silver. (*Acer dasycarpum*.)

A fast grower, makes a dense shade and thrives in any kind of soil. Very suitable for street planting and soon develops into a large tree.

2 in. diam.....	\$2 00
4 in. diam.....	10 00
5 in. diam.....	15 00
6 in. diam.....	20 00
7 in. diam.....	30 00

Sugar. (*Acer saccharinum*.) Slow in growth but becoming one of the grandest of shade trees.

Equally valuable for the lawn or street. Foliage turns bright yellow and scarlet in fall—the best producer of “autumn leaves.”

1½ in. diam.....	\$3 00	2 in. diam.....	\$5 00
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Norway Maple.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Pyrus Aucuparia*.)

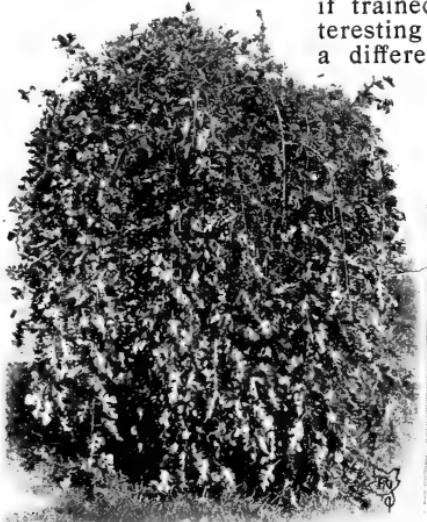
A small tree, with compound foliage and white flowers which change later to bright red, edible fruits.

8 to 10 feet	\$3 00
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MULBERRY—RUSSIAN (*Morus alba latifolia*.)

A very large shrub when grown in bush form or a small tree if trained in tree shape. Very interesting foliage, as each leaf has a different shape. It is perfectly hardy and is fine material for shutting off alleys, either as a tall hedge or for rear planting of screens. Grows in poor soil, but not well in the shade.

4 in. diam.	\$10 00
5 in. diam.	.15 00



Weeping Mulberry.

MULBERRY— TEA'S WEEPING (*Morus alba pendula*.)

A very ornamental, fast-growing, umbrella-shaped weeper, just like the illustration. Grows easily in any soil. Always remains



TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY—Continued.

the same height, but grows denser and wider with age.
1 yr. old head....\$2 50 3 yr. old head...\$ 5 00
2 yr. old head.... 3 50 5 to 6 yr. old head 10 00

POPLAR - *Populus*

Balsam Poplar, or Balm of Gilead. (*Populus balsamifera canalicans*.) A large, glossy-leaved, native poplar, with very fragrant buds, hence its name. All the poplars are rapid growers and make a quick effect.

2 in. diam.....\$2 50 3 in. diam.....\$5 00

Carolina. (*Populus deltoidea*.) One of the most popular of street trees on account of its extremely quick growth, its ability to withstand the soot and smoke of cities, its power of growing in any kind of soil, and the bright, shiny, cheerful leaves which are always in motion.

2 in. diam.....\$2 50 5 in. diam.....\$10 00

3 in. diam..... 5 00 6 in. diam.....15 00

4 in. diam..... 7 00 7 in. diam.....25 00

Golden. (*Populus deltoidea aurea*.) A handsome yellow-leaved variety, rounder in contour than other Poplars, and good for mass planting. It holds its golden color all summer.

3 in. diam..... 5 00

2 in. diam.....\$2 50 4 in. diam.....\$7 00

Lombardy. (*Populus nigra pyramidalis*.) For giving variety to the sky line, the Lombardy is almost a necessity. It is a fast, erect grower, much used in formal plantings on account of its spire-like habit.

10 ft. high\$2 00 12 ft. high.....\$3 00

Russian. (*Populus certinensis*.)

The wavy edges of the glossy leaves, and their habit of growing at right angles to the stems give a unique ruffled appearance. Growth is closer than the Carolina, but in size the same.

2 in. diam.....\$3 00

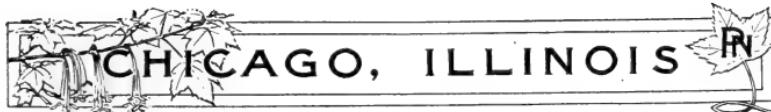
2½ in. diam..... 4 50

Silver. (*Populus alba nivea*.)

Should only be used in mass



Carolina Poplar as a street tree and as a screen.



CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

planting away from the city, as the white wooly undersurface of the leaves holds soot and dust and gives it a dirty appearance.

2 in. diam.....	\$2 50
3 in. diam.....	5 00

PLUM (Prunus.)

Purple-Leaved. (Prunus cerasifera atropurpurea.) Some authorities call this Pissard's Plum, or Prunus Pissardi. A handsome, low-growing tree with purple foliage and bright blossoms. Retains its color all summer. Should be given some protection in winter.

3 ft. high.....	\$1 00
4 ft. high.....	1 50

PRICKLY ASH

(Xanthoxylum americanum.)

A hardy small tree or large shrub with compound foliage, prickly branches and aromatic fruit. Distinctly ornamental.

3 ft. high.....	\$1 00
4 ft. high.....	1 50

RED BUD, AMERICAN

(Cercis canadensis.)

Also called Judas Tree. A dwarf tree, very attractive in early spring when completely covered with red blossoms before a leaf appears.

5 ft. high.....	\$3 00	6 ft. high.....	\$4 00
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SYCAMORE, AMERICAN (Platanus occidentalis.)

A lofty, wide-spreading tree, with large heart-shaped leaves. The grayish bark makes a fine contrast against the green.

2 in. diam.....	\$3 00	3 in. diam.....	\$7 00
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THORN (Crataegus.)

Cockspur. (Crataegus Crus-galli.) Its glossy foliage as if varnished, turns bright orange and scarlet in autumn. A most picturesque feature is its showy red fruit.

6 ft. high.....	\$6 00	10 ft. high.....	\$15 00
8 ft. high.....	10 00		

Native. (Crataegus mollis.) Called Haw, or Hawthorn by some. A handsome, low-growing tree noted for its profusion of flowers in spring and ornamental fruit in autumn. We can supply it in tree or shrub form.

6 ft. high.....	\$5 00	10 ft. high.....	\$12 00
8 ft. high.....	9 00		

English Hawthorn. (Crataegus Oxyacantha.) The well known hedge plant of Europe with a great mass of white blooms, becoming scarlet fruit in the fall.

5 ft. high.....	\$3 00	8 ft. high.....	\$9 00
6 ft. high.....	5 00		



Tree of Heaven.



TREE OF HEAVEN (*Ailanthus glandulosa*.)

If it were not so common, the *Ailanthus* would be considered one of the very handsomest lawn trees. Its sumac-like foliage gives it a tropical effect. The poorer the soil the better it seems to thrive, and the dust and smoke of the city have no effect upon it. Should be planted in spring.

2½ in. diam.....	\$3 00	3½ in. diam.....	\$7 00
3 in. diam.....	5 00		

BLACK WALNUT (*Juglans nigra*.)

One of the noblest trees of the American forest, with a massive straight trunk, broad, airy top and pinnate leaves.

2 in. diam.....	\$3 00	3 in. diam.....	\$8 00
2½ in. diam.....	5 00		

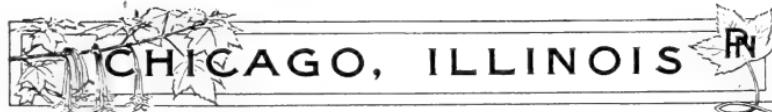
WILLOW (*Salix*.)

The Willows are among the best-known trees and some of the most effective for lawns and as screens. The great variety of shape, size and foliage makes it possible to use them under varying conditions. They are all strong, vigorous growers, preferring damp places, but can adapt themselves to heat and drought. They transplant readily and will be sure to grow. We have a large assortment of Willows, mostly in bush form, of various colored barks, to be used as screens.

3 to 5 ft. high....	\$0 75	6 to 7 ft. high....	\$1 00
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Norway Maples bordering a drive in our Nursery.



Evergreens

We do not include many Evergreens in this Catalogue, having cut down our list to the few varieties we know will grow well in the soil and climate in and around Chicago.

Naturally anxious that the stock we send out shall thrive, we do everything to further that end in the way of selecting specimens, methods of shipping, etc. The weather conditions immediately following the moving of Evergreens, and other causes over which we have no control, make the work so uncertain that, at the prices noted, we do not guarantee them.



ARBOR VITAE (*Thuya occidentalis*.)

A fine evergreen for decorative purposes, often being planted in tubs as specimens. Grows tall and pyramidal when not cut down, but can be sheared into any shape. The flat, scale-like leaves lying close together make it one of the best plants for an evergreen hedge.

2 ft. high.....	\$0 75	4 ft. high.....	\$1 75
3 ft. high.....	1 00		

See page 62 for plants in quantity for hedges.

PINE (*Pinus*.)

Austrian. (*Pinus Laricio austriaca*.) A large, vigorous, compact-growing Pine, with long, dark green "needles" on grayish brown branchlets. Exceedingly decorative.

5 ft. high.....	\$5 00	7 ft. high.....	\$8 00
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SPRUCE - *Picea*

Colorado Blue. (*Picea pungens glauca*.) Considered by many to be absolutely the finest evergreen for decorative planting. It grows to be quite a large tree and is always thrifty and vigorous. The silvery blue sheen of its foliage makes it a striking object in any landscape. Our stock is of the true blue variety, not the accidental blue "sport" which comes in the Spruces, and we feel assured of its giving satisfaction.

2 ft. high.....	\$3 00	4 ft. high.....	\$8 00
3 ft. high.....	6 00	5 ft. high.....	12 00

Norway. (*Picea excelsa*.) The most rapid and vigorous grower among the Spruces and most commonly used. Its spreading branches diminishing in length from the ground up creating a veritable pyramid of cool, dark green. Its habit is very graceful and picturesque.

2 ft. high.....	\$1 00	3 ft. high.....	\$2 00
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Flowering Shrubs

In all plans for the decoration of the home grounds, be they large enough to be referred to as an "estate," or small enough to be called a "yard," Flowering Shrubs should be given the place rightfully belonging to them. Without shrubbery it is impossible to create proper landscape effects, but with it any property can be enhanced in beauty and value. Properly arranged shrubbery does not encroach on the lawn; it rather gives it an appearance of length and width which seems to increase its size.

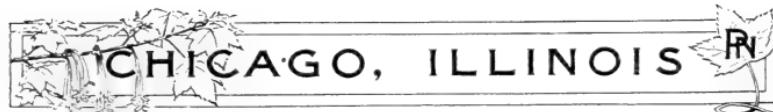
For screens to hide fences or unsightly objects, for hedges and for giving an air of privacy to the home, they are indispensable. If selected with reference to their time of flowering, it is possible to have the shrubbery plantation in continuous bloom from the first breath of spring, when the Forsythia displays its golden wealth, to the early snows of winter which often overtake the odd blossoms of the Witch Hazel.

The line following the name in each case gives the height in feet to which the shrub attains at maturity, the color of its flowers and the month in which it blooms.

The figure referring to size of plants supplied is to be construed invariably as meaning a minimum size: Thus a 6-foot shrub is sure to be 6 to 7 feet high.

Notice reduction in price on vines when **ten or more** of one variety are ordered.

80 75 bushes will then cost only	\$0 50	each.
1 00 bushes will then cost only	65	each.
1 25 bushes will then cost only	85	each.
1 50 bushes will then cost only	1 00	each.
2 00 bushes will then cost only	1 25	each.
3 00 bushes will then cost only	2 00	each.



FLOWERING ALMOND (Prunus japonica.)

5 feet. Pink or White. May.

One of the early-blooming shrubs which produces its handsome, showy flowers in profusion before the foliage appears. It comes in two colors, pink or white, with double flowers, and is one of the most beautiful in our list.

3 ft. high \$1 50

ALTHEA or Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus syriacus.)

10 feet. White, Blue and Red. August and September.

Bloming late when flowers in the shrubbery plantation are scarce. Can be grown in standard form, making small picturesque trees. It requires protection and should be planted only in the spring. We have both single and double varieties.

3 ft. high.....\$1 00 4 ft. high.....\$1 50

ARROW-WOOD (Viburnum dentatum.)

10 feet. White. June.

An upright bushy shrub, with coarse-toothed foliage. Flowers in small cymes, followed by blue-black berries. Very picturesque. Thrives best in moist locations.

2 ft. high, extra heavy	\$1 00
3 ft. high, extra heavy	1 50
4 ft. high, extra heavy	2 50

BARBERRY - Berberis

All the Barberries are among the most "practical" of the shrubs, as they are not only fine for ornamental planting, but make splendid hedges. Their flowers are showy in spring, their leaves color well in autumn and their bright-colored fruit persists nearly all winter, making them effective all the year round. See page 62 for prices of Hedge Plants.

Green. (Berberis vulgaris.)

8 feet. Yellow. June.

When a dense, spiny hedge is wanted, this, the commonest of the family, is invaluable. Foliage is bright, lively green. Particularly good for grouping as its red berries shine out through the branches all winter.

2½ ft. high.....\$0 75
3 ft. high..... 1 00

Purple. (Berberis vulgaris foliis purpureis.)

7 feet. Yellow. June. In many respects similar to the Green, except that its foliage is purple. Contrasts well with other shrubbery.

2½ ft. high.....\$0 75
3 ft. high..... 1 00



Green Barberry.



BARBERRY—Continued.

Thunberg's, or Japanese.

(*Berberis Thunbergi.*)
4 feet. Red and yellow.
June. One of the hand-
somes of the Barberries,
growing as a low, com-
pact bush with spiny
stems and small round
leaves, which turn red in
autumn. The bright red
berries are larger than
those of the other kinds
and cling to the bush un-
til spring. Fine for low
hedges and borders of
walks or drives.



Japanese Barberry.

1½ ft. high.....	\$0 75
2 ft. high.....	1 00
2½ ft. high extra bushy...	1 50
3 ft. high, extra bushy.....	\$2 50

EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY (*Prunus Padus.*)

20 feet high. White. May.

A small, very profuse-flowering tree, which generally grows with several stems and can be used as a large shrub. The showy white racemes are followed by equally attractive berries.

3 ft. high.....	\$0 75	4 ft. high.....	\$1 00
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JAPANESE BITTERSWEET

(*Celastrus articulatus.*)

6 feet. Greenish. April
and May.

A highly ornamental
shrub with large glossy
leaves and inconspicuous
flowers. Its chief value
lies in its orange berries
in autumn.

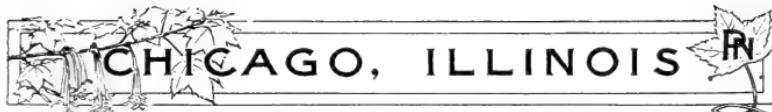
5 ft. high.....	\$1 50
6 ft. high.....	2 00

BUCKTHORN
Rhamnus

Black. (*Rhamnus catharticus.*) 12 feet. Green.
June. A strong-growing
high shrub, much used
for hedges. Very attrac-
tive in winter when



High Bush Cranberry.



covered with its great profusion of black berries.

3 ft. high.....	\$0 75	5 ft. high.....	\$1 50
4 ft. high.....	1 00		

Alder. (*Rhamnus Frangula*.) 12 feet. White. June. Grows more upright than the Black and has glossy foliage. The stems are black, and, in winter, speckled with white spots, giving it a very attractive appearance. Has red berries, turning to black and persisting all winter.

3 ft. high.....	\$0 75
4 ft. high.....	1 00

5 ft. high..... 1 50

See page 62 for prices
of Hedge Plants
of both sorts.



Buckthorn Hedge.

BUFFALO BERRY (*Shepherdia argentia*.)

14 feet. May. Yellow.

A tall slender bush with attractive silver foliage and showy scarlet fruit.

4 ft. high.....	\$0 75	6 ft. high.....	\$1 25
5 ft. high.....	1 00		

CORALBERRY (*Symporicarpus vulgaris*)

4 ft. Pink. July.

A highly ornamental, low-growing shrub, fine for planting at the base of higher shrubs. Makes a good hedge. Its clusters of red fruit hold during the winter after the leaves have fallen.

3 ft. high.....	\$0 75	3½ ft. high.....	\$1 00
See page 62 for prices of Hedge Plants.			

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY (*Viburnum Opulus*.)

8 feet. White. June.

In old-fashioned gardens no shrub was more of a favorite than the Cranberry bush, with its flat cymes of white flowers,



HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY—Continued.

changing later to brilliant red fruit, much like the bog cranberries in size and color. The fruit, while edible, is not disturbed by birds. This makes it possible for the fruit to add brilliancy to the bush all winter. In autumn the broad foliage turns to gorgeous tints of yellow and scarlet. It is perfectly hardy in this section of the country, and thrives well in any kind of soil. It will also grow well in wet and shady locations.

3 ft. high.....	\$0 75	5 ft. high.....	\$2 00
4 ft. high.....	1 00		

CURRENT - *Ribes*

8 feet. Yellow. May.

Golden-Flowering. (*Ribes aureum*.) One of the handsomest shrubs of spring is this with its wealth of golden yellow blossoms with their exquisite perfume. Often called Missouri Currant. Will grow in any soil, and colors up brightly in autumn. Bears dark fruit with a bluish bloom.

3 ft. high.....	\$0 75	5 ft. high.....	\$1 50
4 ft. high.....	1 00	6 ft. high.....	3 00

Gordon's Currant. (*Ribes gordonianum*.) 5 feet. Red. June. A valuable hybrid with showy red spikes.

3 ft. high.....	\$0 75	5 ft. high.....	\$1 50
4 ft. high.....	1 00		

Wild Black. (*Ribes floridum*.) 5 feet. Yellow. April. For an extremely shady place this is a treasure, as it will thrive where no other shrub will. It is indifferent, too, as to the quality of soil, reaching perfection of foliage and flower in the poorest. Good for planting at the base of taller shrubs. Foliage dense, dark green, and bears flower in long, pendulous racemes. Its fruit is black and sweetish.

2 ft. high.....	\$0 75	3 ft. high.....	\$1 00
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LEMOINE'S DEUTZIA

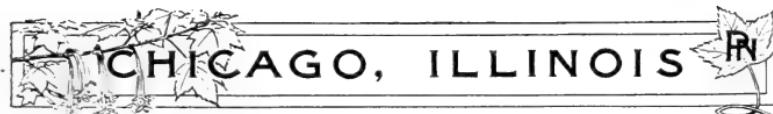
(*Deutzia Lemoinei*.)

3 feet. White. May.

A handsome, low-growing shrub with spreading branches. Extremely effective when planted in front of high shrubbery in order to produce a graduated effect from the grass to the planting. Foliage is bright, fresh green, and in spring it is a most beautiful sight with its large clusters of flowers.

2 ft. high..	\$0 75
2½ ft. high..	1 50
3 ft. high..	2 00

American Elder.



DOGWOOD - *Cornus*

There is so much variation among the Dogwoods that it is difficult to specify which of them are most desirable. In some cases the flower is of chief value, in others the foliage, and in still others the bark or fruit.

Golden-Barked. (*Cornus stolonifera aurea*.) 12 feet. White. July. Its chief beauty lies in the bright yellow bark on its branches and twigs. Its winter effect is particularly pleasing, especially in a group with some of the red-barked varieties.

2 ft. high.....\$0 75 3 ft. high.....\$1 50

Panicled. (*Cornus candidissima*.) 8 feet. White. June. A good shrub for shady location and poor soil. Bears immense panicles of flowers, followed by white berries on red stems.

3 ft. high.....\$0 50 4 ft. high.....\$1 00

Siberian, or Red-Barked. (*Cornus alba Sibirica*.) 8 feet. White. June. For brightening up the winter landscape no shrub excels this, as its scarlet bark, much more brilliant than the native, makes an effective contrast against snow or evergreens.

3 ft. high.....\$0 75 5 ft. high.....\$1 25
4 ft. high.....1 00

Variegated-Leaved. (*Cornus alba argento-marginata*.) 5 feet. White. July. A handsome shrub with its bright green leaves margined with silver-white. Should be planted in full sunshine to bring out the leaf markings properly.

2 ft. high.....\$1 00

ELDER - *Sambucus*

American. (*Sambucus canadensis*.) 10 feet. White. July. One of the finest and most picturesque of our native shrubs with compound foliage above which is borne great handsome clusters of delicate white, fragrant flowers. These are followed by large clusters of deep purple berries.

3 ft. high.....\$0 75 5 ft. high.....\$1 50
4 ft. high.....1 00

Cut-Leaved American. (*Sambucus canadensis laciniata*.) 10 feet. White. July. A handsome variety of the common Elder. The fern-like foliage on the semi-drooping branches give it a rich artistic effect.

2 ft. high.....\$0 75 4 ft. high.....\$1 50
3 ft. high.....1 00

New Cut-Leaved Golden-Leaved Elder. 12 feet. White. July. It is all that its long name indicates and perfectly hardy.

3 ft. high.....\$1 00 5 ft. high.....\$1 50
4 ft. high.....1 25

Golden-Leaved. (*Sambucus nigra foliis aureis*.) 12 feet. White. July. Fine for contrast planting. Grows well in poor soil, but should be planted in a sunny situation to bring out the color of the foliage.

3 ft. high.....\$0 50 5 ft. high.....\$1 00
4 ft. high.....75



ELDER—Continued.

Red-Fruited. (*Sambucus racemosa pubescens*.) 10 feet. White. May. Earlier than the others to bloom, and loaded down in midsummer with large clusters of rich red berries.
 4 ft. high.....\$0 75 5 ft. high.....\$1 00

GOLDEN BELL - Forsythia

When mother earth feels the first restlessness of spring, and long before a leaf-bud bursts, the Forsythias rouse from their winter's rest and give mortals a hint of the coming glory of the shrubbery plantation. They should be planted where they will receive the full benefit of early spring sunshine.

Fortune's. (*Forsythia suspensa Fortunei*.) 8 feet. Yellow. April. A vigorous, upright bush with wide-arching branches and lustrous green leaves.
 3 ft. high.....\$0 75 5 ft. high.....\$1 25
 4 ft. high.....1 00

Hybrid "Golden Bell." (*Forsythia intermedia*.) 8 feet. Yellow. April. A very floriferous kind with slender, arching branches and dark green, shiny leaves.
 3 ft. high.....\$0 75 5 ft. high.....\$1 25
 4 ft. high.....1 00

PURPLE FRINGE (*Rhus Cotinus*.)

10 feet. Purple. June.

A tall growing shrub with glossy foliage and showy mist-like clusters of seeds. 4 feet high\$1 00
 3 feet high\$0 75 5 feet high1 50

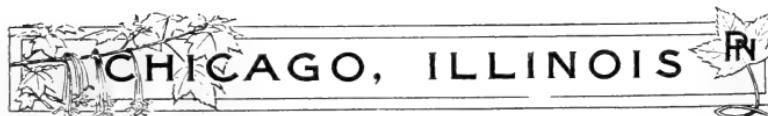
HAZEL - Corylus

Hazelnut. (*Corylus americana*.) 8 feet. April. A handsome shrub, large, heart-shaped, deep green leaves, turns to gorgeous autumn tints. Bears large quantities of sweet nuts.
 4 ft. high.....\$0 75 5 feet high\$1 00

European Filbert. (*Corylus Avellana*.) 15 feet. April. Grows to be a tall shrub with heart-shaped, deep green foliage, thriving well in the shade. 5 feet high\$1 50
 4 feet high.....\$1 00 6 feet high2 00



Bush Honeysuckle. Detail of flower in oval.



HONEYSUCKLE - *Lonicera*

The Bush Honeysuckles are among the finest of the shrubs. They are all strong growers, thriving well in any good soil. Most of them do best in sunny situations and are in every respect handsome ornaments to the grounds whether planted as single specimens, in groups, as hedges, or among other shrubbery. Many of them are particularly valuable on account of their splendid crops of bright red berries which follow the flowers and persist well into autumn.

See page 62 for prices of Hedge Plants.

Albert Regel's. (*Lonicera Alberti*) 2 feet. Pink. July. A dwarf Asiatic species of dense growth with narrow light green foliage and very fragrant flowers.

2 by 2 feet \$1 00

Bella. (*Lonicera bella albida*) and (*rosea*) 8 feet. White, pink and red. July. A handsome large shrub with bright, green foliage. We can supply either white, pink or red forms.

3 ft. high.....\$0 75 5 ft. high.....\$1 50

4 ft. high..... 1 00 6 to 7 ft. high extra
heavy 2 00

Chrysanthia. (*Lonicera chrysanthia*) 6 feet. White and red. July. Of compact, broad-growing habit, with light green foliage.

3 ft. high.....\$0 75 4 ft. high.....\$1 00

Morrow's. (*Lonicera Morrowi*) 6 feet. White. July. A Japanese variety. The flowers change to yellow and are followed by bright red berries in August.

2 ft. high.....\$0 75 4 ft. high.....\$1 50

3 ft. high..... 1 00

Tartarian. (*Lonicera tatarica*) 10 feet. White, pink and red. May. Best-known Honeysuckle. Red or orange berries.

3 ft. high.....\$0 75 6 ft. high.....\$1 50

4 ft. high..... 1 00 7 ft. high..... 2 00

5 ft. high..... 1 25



Hardy Hydrangea.



HARDY HYDRANGEA

(*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.*)

6 feet. White. August and September.

Without doubt this is the most popular shrub grown, as it is indeed the most showy. The flowers coming in late summer make it particularly valuable when the shrubbery plantation needs their brightening effect. The flowers are borne in immense panicles, or trusses, and turn at times to shades of rose and bronze. By pruning severely in the spring the flower trusses become larger. Can be trained in bush or tree form with equal success.

3 ft. high.....\$0 75 4 ft. high.....\$1 00
Standards, trained in tree-form, 3 feet high, \$1.

EUROPEAN JUNE BERRY (*Amelanchier vulgaris.*)

7 feet. White. May.

A low shrub with round leaves and a great profusion of white flowers followed by berries in June. Very attractive to birds. 3 ft. high.....\$0 75 4 ft. high.....\$1 00

LILAC - *Syringa*

The very name of Lilac brings up memories of the gardens of long ago, and while of late years there have been a vast number of new shrubs introduced, the Lilac has more than held its own—in fact it is more popular today than it ever was by reason of the "old-fashioned gardens." An old-fashioned garden without a few Lilac bushes would be a misnomer indeed. In the improvement of shrubbery which has taken place in late years, the Lilac has not been overlooked; today the flowers are larger, and it is a much more magnificent shrub than our forefathers knew. If pruning is desirable do it in summer after the flowers fade—never in winter.

Common Purple. (*Syringa vulgaris.*) 10 ft. May. The well-known and universal favorite.

3 ft. high.....\$0 75

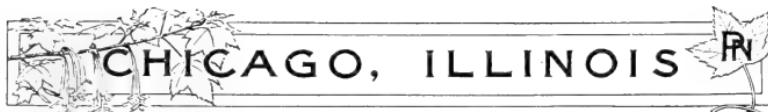
4 ft. high.....\$1 00 5 ft. high.....1 50

Common White. (*Syringa vulgaris alba.*) In all ways similar to the purple, except in color of flowers. Both are handsome shrubs all summer even without flowers.

3 ft. high.....\$0 75 5 ft. high.....\$1 50

4 ft. high.....1 00

See page 62 for prices of Hedge Plants.



LILAC—Continued.

Chinese. (*Syringa villosa*) 8 feet. Pink. June. A thrifty and bushy variety with large leaves and broad top spreading from a single stem. Fine for individual use as it does not sucker from the roots. Flowers are borne in short, wide panicles. Its lateness of flowering makes it valuable for keeping up a succession of bloom amongst the shrubbery.

2 ft. high.....	\$0 75	4 ft. high.....	\$1 50
3 ft. high.....	1 00	5 ft. high.....	2 00

German Purple. (*Syringa vulgaris rubra de Marley*) 10 feet. Deep purple. May. A handsome variety imported from Germany, with large trusses of deep purple flowers.

2 ft. high.....	\$0 75	4 ft. high.....	\$1 50
3 ft. high.....	1 00		

Hungarian. (*Syringa Josikaea*) 12 feet. Bluish purple. Late May. A fine variety with large, showy, glossy leaves.

3 ft. high.....	\$1 00	5 ft. high.....	\$2 00
4 ft. high.....	1 50		

Japanese Tree. (*Syringa japonica*) 25 feet. White. Late June. Grows into a handsome pyramidal tree which is particularly fine for individual planting on the lawn. Its bark is much like that of a cherry tree. The flowers grow in immense panicles often a foot or more long, and, coming so late in the spring, are much appreciated.

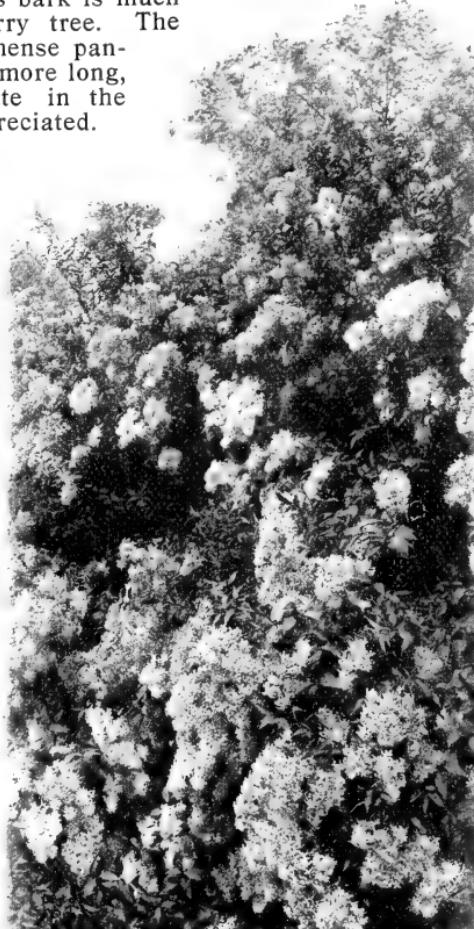
6 ft. high	\$5 00
10 ft. high,	
extra fine	10 00

Mt. Emodus. (*Syringa Emodi*) 6 feet White. Apr. A rare Himalaya form with immense flowers.

4 ft. high.	\$1 00
5 ft. high.	2 00

Rouen. (*Syringa chinensis*) 12 feet. Purple. May. This is the real Rouen Lilac, which is an improvement on the Persian. Medium sized leaves and very large, abundant blooms. This kind retains its smaller branches near the ground, suitable for specimen planting.

3 ft. high..	\$0 75
4 ft. high..	1 00
5 ft. high..	2 00
6 ft. high..	3 00



Rouen Lilac.



LILAC—Continued.

From the host of hybrid sorts we have selected the following as being the best; which we have in tree shape on one stem.

Charles X.—Light purple.

Marie Le Graye.—Large, creamy white, dwarf grower.

Souvenir de L. Spaeth.—Dark reddish purple.

3 ft. high.....\$1 50 4 ft. high.....\$3 00

MAHONIA (*Berberis aquifolium*.)

4 feet. Yellow. May.

For winter effect this is particularly good, as the foliage is retained through the coldest weather, turning to a bronzy hue. In summer its holly-like, spiny leaves are a rich, lustrous green. The flowers are borne in dense clusters, being followed by dark blue berries.

1 foot high\$1 00

MATRIMONY VINE (*Lycium chinense*.)

10 feet. Mixed. May.

Extremely rapid-growing, trailing shrub sometimes listed under vines. When trained over a porch its long branches sweep the ground. Fine for planting on top of an embankment. Its orange-red fruit is distinctly effective.

3 ft. high.....\$0 75 4 ft. high.....\$1 00

RUSSIAN MULBERRY (*Morus alba latifolia*.)

Generally listed among the fruits, this is a very high-growing shrub or small tree when trained in that shape. Fine for a tall screen or hedge. Will grow in poor soil, but needs plenty of sunshine. Bears a sweetish, insipid fruit, varying from creamy white to red, which is much appreciated by the birds.

4 ft. high.....\$0 75 5 ft. high.....\$1 00

See page 62 for prices of Hedge Plants.

NANNYBERRY (*Viburnum Lentago*.)

20 feet. White. May.

A tall-growing shrub of thrifty habit which does well in shady places. Bears large crops of blue berries. Fine autumn foliage.

3 ft. high.....\$0 75 5 ft. high.....\$1 50

4 ft. high.....1 00 6 ft. high.....3 00

PEARL BUSH (*Exochorda grandiflora*.)

9 feet. White. May.

A Chinese shrub of rapid growth completely covered when in bloom with starry flowers.

3 ft. high.....\$0 75 5 ft. high.....\$1 50

4 ft. high.....1 00

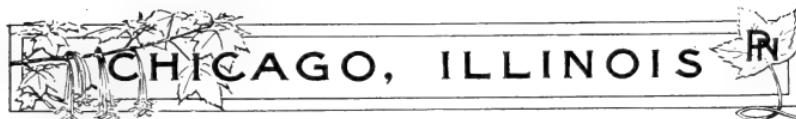
OLEASTER (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*.)

20 feet. Yellow. June.

A handsome early summer-blooming shrub or small tree, with handsome fruit which is bright yellow covered with silvery dots.

2 ft. high.....\$0 50 4 ft. high.....\$1 00

3 ft. high.....75 6 ft. high.....1 50



POTENTILLA, or SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL (*Potentilla fruticosa*.)

3 feet. Yellow. July to September.

A beautiful shrub but not so well known as many others. Has peculiar shreddy bark and narrow leaves. Blooms continuously all summer, and splendid for brightening up the shrubbery planting.

2 ft. high.....\$0 75 3 ft. high.....\$1 00

DOUBLE-FLOWERING PLUM (Prunus *triloba*.)

5 feet. Pink. May.

A handsome perfectly hardy shrub bearing a profusion of double flowers like small roses, which bloom just before the leaves unfold in the spring.

3 ft. high.....\$1 00 4 ft. high.....\$1 50

Prickly Ash. See page 19.

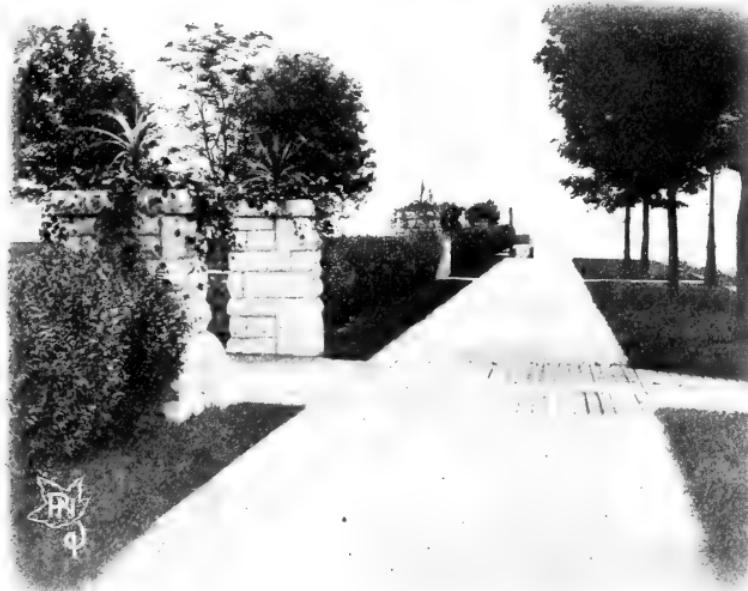
PRIVET - *Ligustrum*

The Privets are all handsome shrubs, but their utilitarian side has been over-emphasized and they are best known as extra-good hedge plants. Their flowers are as beautiful as lilacs in some cases, and their foliage is distinctive and beautiful. They all bear severe pruning and can be trimmed into any desired shape.

See page 62 for prices of Hedge Plants.

Amur Privet. (*Ligustrum amurense*.) 8 feet. June. White. From Northern China; very similar to the California privet so universally used for hedging in the east, but unlike it here in that the Amur is hardy. The best for hedges because of its upright habit.

2½ ft. high.....\$0 75 3 ft. high.....\$1 00



Privet Hedge.



PRIVET—Continued.

English Privet. (*Ligustrum vulgare.*) 10 feet. June. White. The well-known prim hedge of England. When left alone it makes a broad bush. The large, black berries make it desirable for winter effect.

3 ft. high.....	\$0 75
4 ft. high.....	1 00
5 ft. high.....	1 50

Ibota Privet. (*Ligustrum Ibota.*) 6 feet. June. White. A new species from Japan, with wide, curving branches, which in the fall are loaded with blue-black berries. Of the greatest merit, and can be used for hedging, but is grand for mass or individual planting.

2½ ft. high.....	\$0 75	3 ft. high.....	\$1 00
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Prostrate Privet. (*Ligustrum regelianum.*) 3 feet. June. White. Resembling Ibota, but of much more lateral habit. Very effective as a ground covering under trees.

1½ x 1½ ft.....	\$0 75	2½ x 2½ ft.....	\$2 00
2 x 2 ft.....	1 00		



Prostrate Privet.

JAPAN QUINCE (*Pyrus japonica.*)

7 feet. Scarlet, pink and white. Early May.

One of the very earliest shrubs, the red kind being called "Fire Bush" by some. One of the finest flowering hedges, as it is somewhat thorny and stands shearing well.

2 ft. high.....	\$0 75	4 ft. high.....	\$1 50
3 ft. high.....	1 00		

See page 62 for prices of Hedge Plants.

ROSES - Rosa

Toward the end of June all the roses are in their glory. Those commonly called June or Summer Roses are absolutely hardy and require no winter covering. A fairly rich soil is preferred. The most desirable are:

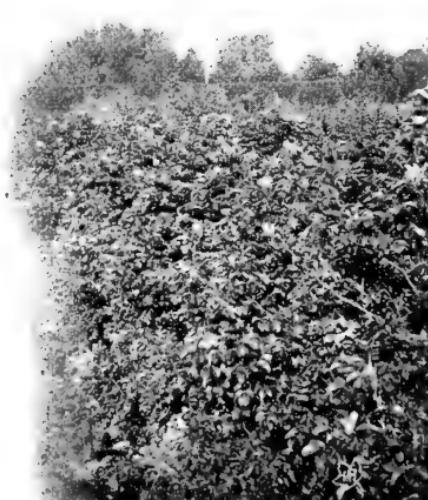
DOUBLE.

De la Grifferaie. 5 feet. Purple. June. A perfectly hardy, strong-growing free-blooming sort.

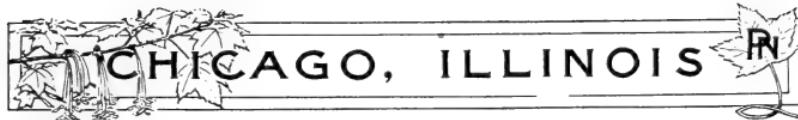
4 ft. high.....	\$1 00
5 ft. high.....	1 50

Madame Plantier. 3 feet. June. A very fragrant double white.

3 ft. high.....	\$1 00
4 ft. high.....	1 50



Rugosa Roses.



Persian. 8 feet. Yellow. June. A double Rose with small, dainty foliage. Effective when planted in mass.

2 ft. high \$0 75

Sweetbrier. (*Rosa rubiginosa*.) 8 feet. Pink. June. A vigorous, dense-growing species with fragrant wood, foliage, and single pink flowers.

3 ft. high.....	\$0 75	5 ft. high.....	\$1 50
4 ft. high.....	1 00	6 ft. high.....	2 00

SINGLE.

Prairie. (*Rosa humilis*.) 3 feet. Pink. June. A selected wild rose of dwarf habit; suckers rapidly, so is good for holding embankments, or ground covering in the shade. The single blooms completely cover the bush in June, and are later followed by an equal number of brilliant red berries, holding on all winter.

2 ft. high.....	\$0 75	3 ft. high.....	\$1 00
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A Block of Roses in our Nursery.

Rugosa, or Ramanas. (*Rosa rugosa*.) 5 feet. Red and white. All summer. A fine, vigorous-growing Rose from Japan, with heavy rough or rugose foliage which is absolutely immune from insect diseases of all kinds. The flowers are followed by large red hips, like small crab-apples, in clusters. Makes a gorgeous flowering hedge and requires no protection.

Single Red.

2½ ft. high.....	\$0 75
3½ ft. high.....	1 00

Double Red.

2 ft. high.....	1 00
2½ ft. high.....	1 50

Single White.

2½ ft. high.....	\$1 00
3 ft. high.....	1 50

Double White.

2 ft. high.....	1 00
2½ ft. high.....	1 50



ROSES—Continued.

Gruss an Teplitz. The finest, rich, deep red Hybrid Perpetual; considered the best garden Rose ever introduced. The flowers are large, very full and sweet, blooming continuously.

3-year-old plants..\$0 75 4-year-old plants..\$1 00

SIBERIAN PEA TREE (*Caragana arborescens*.)

10 feet. May. Yellow.

Comes out very early; grows anywhere; sand and sunshine preferred. The leaves are small and of delicate, light green color, and the yellow pea-shaped flowers are distributed along the branches.

3 ft. high.....\$0 75

SILVER BUSH (*Elaeagnus argentea*.)

12 feet. Yellow. July.

Sometimes called the Russian Olive. The flowers are fragrant. The silver foliage is very noticeable.

3 ft. high.....\$0 75 5 ft. high.....\$1 50

4 ft. high.....1 00



Snowball.

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum*.)

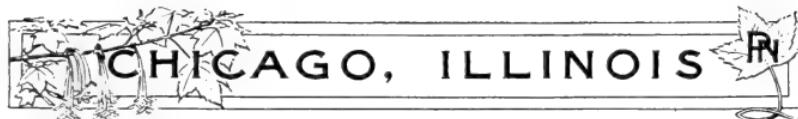
Common, or Guelder Rose. (*Viburnum Opulus sterilis*.) 10 feet. White. May and June. The Snowballs always were features of the old-time gardens, and no shrub is better known. In full bloom it is a magnificent sight, crowned with its wealth of snow-white flowers in round cymes. Good for shady places.

3 ft. high.....\$0 75 5 ft. high.....\$1 50
4 ft. high.....1 00

SNOWBERRY (*Symporicarpus racemosus*.)

5 feet. Pink. July and August.

A graceful, drooping shrub covered with snowy white ber-



ries in autumn. Much used for planting in front of higher shrubbery.

3 ft. high.....\$0 75 4 ft. high.....\$1 00

See page 62 for prices of Hedge Plants.

SPICE BUSH (*Calycanthus floridus*.)

6 feet. Chocolate. All summer.

Handsome glossy foliage. Very strong fragrance like pine-apple.

2 ft. high.....\$0 75 2½ ft. high.....\$1 00



Two good examples of our shrubbery planting.



SPIREA, or MEADOW SWEET - *Spiraea*



Van Houtte's Spirea.

Arguta. (*Spiraea arguta.*) 5 feet. White. May. The first of the family to bloom. In early spring its flowers cover the bush like a snow drift. Foliage light green and handsome all summer.

2 ft. high.....	\$0 75	3 ft. high.....	\$1 25
2½ ft. high.....	1 00		

Ash-Leaved. (*Spiraea sorbifolia.*) 4 feet. White. July. A handsome shrub with large spikes of dainty white flowers blooming when the shrubbery is generally bare of flowers.

3 ft. high.....	\$0 75	4 ft. high.....	\$1 00
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Bethlehem. (*Spiraea.*) 6 feet. July. Red. One of the new forms of great merit.

3 ft. high.....	\$0 75	5 ft. high.....	\$1 50
4 ft. high.....	1 00		

Billard's. (*Spiraea Billardi.*) 6 feet. Pink. July and August. Fine, erect shrub with the flowers in erect spikes.

3 ft. high.....	\$0 75	4 ft. high.....	\$1 00
		5 ft. high.....	1 25

Bumalda. (*Spiraea Bumalda.*) 3 feet. Pink. All summer. Low-growing and compact. Fine for edging.

1½ ft. high.....	\$1 00
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Bumalda, var. Anthony Waterer. 3 feet. Crimson. All summer. More compact than the preceding, with darker flowers in dense clusters.

1½ ft. high.....	\$0 75	2½ ft. high, extra	
2 ft. high.....	1 00	heavy	\$1 50

Elm Leaved. (*Spiraea Chamaedrifolia ulmifolia.*) 3 feet. White. June and July. A strong-growing form with elm-like leaves.

1½ ft. high.....	\$0 75	2 ft. high.....	\$1 00
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SPIREA, or MEADOW SWEET—Continued.

Fortunes. (*Spiraea japonica*.) 4 feet. Red and white. June. This variety is often sold under the name of Callosa. We carry both the white and red varieties.

3 ft. high.....\$1 00 4 ft. high.....\$1 50

Golden. (*Spiraea opulifolia aurea*.) 8 feet. White. June. One of the finest yellow-foliaged shrubs. The leaves change to bronzy yellow in fall. Makes a good background for low green shrubbery.

3 ft. high.....\$0 75 5 ft. high.....\$1 25
4 ft. high.....1 00 6 ft. high.....1 50

Opulent, or Nine-Bark. (*Spiraea opulifolia*.) 10 feet. White. June. The strongest-growing of the Spireas, with wide-spreading branches and healthy foliage. Makes a fine hedge.

3 ft. high.....\$0 75 5 ft. high.....\$1 25
4 ft. high.....1 00 6 ft. high.....1 50

See page 62 for prices of Hedge Plants.

Plum-Leaved. (*Spiraea prunifolia*.) 6 feet. White. May. The true old-time "Bridal Wreath" with stiff, upright habit and dainty rose-like flowers completely covering the branches.

2 ft. high.....\$0 75 2½ ft. high.....\$1 00

Thunberg's. (*Spiraea Thunbergi*.) 4 feet. White. April. Foliage is very narrow and of a pleasing shade of light green.

1½ ft. high.....\$0 75 2 ft. high.....\$1 00

Van Houtte's. (*Spiraea Van Houttei*.) 6 feet. White. June. The pendulous branches, covered with flowers in early summer, sweep to the ground like a snow drift. Makes a magnificent flowering hedge. Nothing can beat it for individual or mass planting. Positively without a peer in the whole range of shrubbery.

3 ft. high.....\$0 75 5 ft. high.....\$1 50
4 ft. high.....1 00

See page 62 for prices of Hedge Plants.

See page 69 for Lawn and Garden Fertilizer.



Strawberry Tree.

STRAWBERRY TREE

Wahoo, Spindle Tree, or Burning Bush. (*Euonymus atropurpureus*.) 15 feet. Purple. June. Has a very showy profusion of scarlet fruit, in winter shaped like a cardinal's hat.

3 ft. high.....	\$0 75
4 ft. high.....	1 00
5 ft. high.....	1 50

Winged. (*Euonymus alatus*.) 7 feet. Yellow. June. A highly ornamental Japanese shrub with corky branches. The brilliant autumnal hues of the leaves make it a conspicuous and beautiful ornament to the garden.

2 ft. high.....	\$1 50
3 ft. high.....	3 00
4 ft. high.....	\$5 00

SUMACH - *Rhus*

A family of highly ornamental shrubs with distinctive foliage turning to brilliant autumn hues. Effective either as specimens or in mass with other shrubbery.

Smooth. (*Rhus glabra*.) 15 feet. Green. June. The tallest of the species, with smooth stems.

4 ft. high.....	\$0 75	5 ft. high.....	\$1 00
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Smooth, Cut-Leaved. (*Rhus glabra laciniata*.) 7 feet. Green. June. The deeply cut foliage creates quite a tropical effect when planted in mass. Turns vivid crimson in the fall.

2 ft. high.....	\$0 75
3 ft. high.....	1 00

Staghorn. (*Rhus typhina*.) 20 feet. Greenish yellow. July. The branches resemble the elk's horn while developing, both in shape and velvety covering. It turns a gold color in the fall.

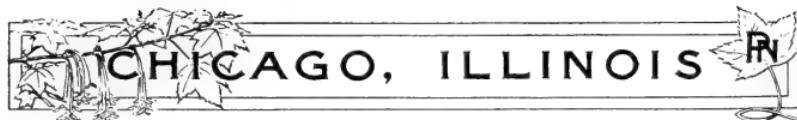
4 ft. high.....	\$0 75
5 ft. high.....	1 00
6 ft. high.....	1 25

Staghorn, Fern-Leaved. (*Rhus typhina laciniata*.) Like the preceding in habit, but with finely cut leaves as dainty as an ostrich feather.

2 ft. high.....	\$0 75
3 ft. high.....	1 00
4 ft. high.....	1 50
5 ft. high.....	2 00



Cut-Leaved Sumach



SYRINGA or MOCK ORANGE Philadelphus

Old-fashioned shrubs which are still favorites in the garden.
Falconer's. (*Philadelphus Falconeri.*) 8 feet. White. June.
A very graceful wide spreading shrub.

3 ft. high.....\$0 85 4 ft. high.....\$1 25

Garland. (*Philadelphus coronarius.*) 10 feet. White. May. The heaviest bloomer of them all. The heavy clusters filling the air with the exquisite perfume of the orange blossom.

3 ft. high...\$0 75
4 ft. high... 1 00
5 ft. high... 1 50
6 ft. high,
extra bushy 2 00

See page 62 for
prices on Hedge
Plants.

Golden-Leaved. (*Philadelphus coronarius foliis aureis.*) 4 feet. White. May. A dwarf form with bright golden foliage. Plant in a sunny place to bring out the color.



Garland Syringa.

2 ft. high.....\$0 75 3½ ft. high.....\$1 50
.3 ft. high..... 1 00

Large-Flowering. (*Philadelphus grandiflorus.*) 10 feet. White. June. Narrower in habit and more rapid in growth than the Garland, with larger flowers coming in as the other variety is through blooming. Makes a fine hedge.

3 to 4 ft. high....\$0 75 6 to 7 ft. high....\$2 00
4 to 5 ft. high.... 1 00

See page 62 for prices of Hedge Plants.

Lemoine's. 6 feet. White. June. Hybrid of *Coronarius*, with reddish brown bark and smaller leaves than the parent. Of neat, upright habit. The most fragrant of all.

2 ft. high.....\$0 50 4 ft. high.....\$1 00
3 ft. high..... 75 5 ft. high..... 1 50

Zeyher's. (*Philadelphus Zeyheri.*) 6 feet. White. June. Very showy, bearing large white flowers in great profusion.

4 ft. high.....\$1 00 5 ft. high.....\$1 50

TAMARISK (Tamarix.)

All have light feathery foliage and delicate pink flowers. They grow about 12 feet tall in any soil. The flowers appear in June and July. We have three kinds, one with dark green foliage, (*Gallica*), another with gray foliage, (*Odessana*), and one with bluish green foliage and larger flowers (*Hispida*).

4 ft. high.....\$0 75 5 ft. high.....\$1 00



GLOSSY VIBURNUM - *Viburnum molle*

10 feet. White. June.

A fine shrub for shady places. Has large, glossy leaves and flat cymes of flowers, followed by steel-blue berries in September.

4 ft. high.....\$2 00 5 ft. high.....\$3 00

EUROPEAN WAYFARING TREE

Viburnum Lantana

10 feet. White. June.

A tree only in name, and on the same order as the previous one. Both are dense and bushy. The fall fruit is red, and when fully ripe turns black.

3 ft. high.....\$0 75 5 ft. high.....\$1 50
4 ft. high.....1 00

See page 62 for prices of Hedge Plants.

WEIGELA - *Diervilla*

Eva Rathke's Weigela. (*Diervilla hortensis* Eva Rathke.) 6 feet. Carmine. May. A very profuse blooming, deep carmine variety of very striking appearance.

2 ft. high.....\$1 00 3 ft. high.....\$1 50

Pink Weigela. (*Diervilla rosea*) 6 feet. Pink. May and June. One of the best-known shrubs with wide-spreading and graceful branches. Strong growing, hardy and of easiest culture.

2 ft. high.....\$0 75 4 ft. high.....\$1 50
3 ft. high.....1 00

Red Weigela. (*Diervilla hortensis rubra*) 6 feet. Red. May. One of the most vigorous and large leaved of the family, and also the hardiest.

3 ft. high.....\$1 00 4 ft. high.....\$1 50

Variegated-Leaved. (*Diervilla rosea Sieboldi alba marginata*) 4 feet. Pink. June. One of the handsomest variegated-leaved shrubs grown. The foliage is edged with silvery white.

2 ft. high.....\$0 75 4 ft. high.....\$1 50
3 ft. high.....1 00

WILLOW

See under Ornamental Trees, on page 20, for Willows of bush form and bushy habit, generally used in shrubbery plantings.

WITCH HAZEL (*Hamamelis virginica*)

12 feet. Yellow. November.

The latest of the shrubs to bloom, and when all the others are preparing for their winter's rest this produces its unique flowers.

2 ft. high\$1 00

WOLFBERRY (*Syphoricarpus occidentalis*)

4 feet. Rose. June.

A handsome low-growing shrub used extensively for planting below higher shrubs. Much like the snowberry, but with larger leaves and smaller, less waxy fruit.

2½ ft. high.....\$0 75 3½ ft. high.....\$1 50
3 ft. high.....1 00

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 





Hardy Vines

The need of Vines for porch and pergola embellishment is well established, as nothing adds more grace and comfort to the exterior of the house than well-placed and appropriate vines. They are invaluable for converting offensive-looking fences or other unsightly objects into things of beauty. The line following the names gives the approximate height in feet to which the vine grows, color of flowers and the time of blooming.

Notice reduction in price on vines when **ten or more** of one variety are ordered.

\$0 75 vines will then cost only	\$0 50
1 00 vines will then cost only	65
1 50 vines will then cost only	1 00
2 00 vines will then cost only	1 25

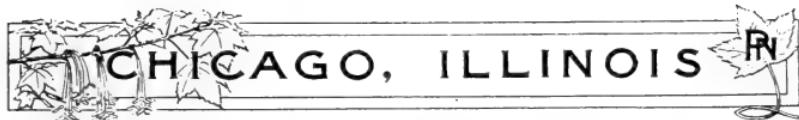
AKEBIA QUINATA

12 feet. Rosy purple. Early spring.
A handsome Japanese vine with oval leaves in clusters of five.

8 ft. long.....	\$1 00
10 ft. long.....	1 50



Flowers of Clematis.



Japanese Clematis.

BITTERSWEET - *Celastrus*

Japanese. (*Celastrus articulatus*.) 20 feet. Yellow. Early summer. One of the most artistic vines ever brought from Japan, the land of wonderful growing things. Has fine glossy foliage and bears great masses of orange-colored berries.

5 ft. long.....\$1 50 6 ft. long.....\$2 00

Native. (*Celastrus scandens*.) 20 feet. Yellow. Early summer. A more vigorous grower than the Japanese, bearing its bright yellow fruit in long clusters well above the leaves.

4 ft. long.....\$0 75	8 ft. long.....\$1 50
6 ft. long.....1 00	10 ft. long.....2 00

CLEMATIS

Japanese. (*Clematis paniculata*.) 15 feet. White. September. One of the most popular vines grown. It is rapid-growing and dense in foliage, imparting good shade but its greatest beauty lies in its wonderful profusion of dainty, white, star-shaped flowers faintly covering the vines in late summer. The flowers are deliciously fragrant and fill the neighborhood with exquisite perfume, particularly as the sun sets. Dies down to the ground in winter and is better for some protection.

3-year-old plants..\$0 75	5-year-old plants..\$1 50
4-year-old plants..1 00	

Native. (*Clematis virginiana*.) 12 feet. White. August. The old "Virgin's Bower," with larger leaves and stronger growth than the Japanese. Its flowers appear about a month earlier.

3-year-old plants..\$0 75	5-year-old plants..\$1 50
4-year-old plants..1 00	



CLEMATIS—Continued.

Traveler's Joy. (*Clematis Vitalba.*) 25 feet. White. August. The most rampant grower of the family, with its flowers in panicles emitting a faint odor of almonds. In some places it is called "Old Man's Beard" by reason of its seeds being borne in feathery clusters covering the upper part of the vine.

5 ft. high.....	\$0 75	9 ft. high.....	\$1 50
7 ft. high.....	1 00		

HONEYSUCKLE - *Lonicera*

Hall's Japanese. (*Lonicera halliana.*) 12 feet. White and Yellow. All summer. Its dense foliage is almost evergreen, the leaves clinging until pushed off by the new growth of spring. It is somewhat tender in this region, but after it is once established no vine does better. It will stand the severest kind of winter pruning and had better not be trained too high.

4 ft. long.....	\$0 75	8 ft. high.....	\$1 50
6 ft. high.....	1 00		

Scarlet Trumpet. (*Lonicera sempervirens.*) 12 feet. Scarlet. All summer. A handsome vine with large oval leaves of a bluish cast. Its flowers are very showy and are borne in great profusion all summer. Hardy and of easiest culture.

4 ft. long.....	\$0 75	5 ft. long.....	\$1 00
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Yellow. (*Lonicera flava.*) 10 feet. Yellow. May. Its foliage is bright green above, almost white beneath, and joined together surrounding the bright yellow flowers. Thoroughly hardy, handsome and very fragrant.

4 ft. long.....	\$0 75	8 ft. long.....	\$1 50
5 ft. long.....	1 00		

IVY - *Vitis* or *Ampelopsis*

Boston. (*Vitis inconstans.*) Has become the most popular covering for stone or brick buildings, being self-supporting and climbing by odd tendrils which cling to the surface. Very ornamental in the fall, when the foliage changes to red and the vine is covered with masses of blue berries in clusters.

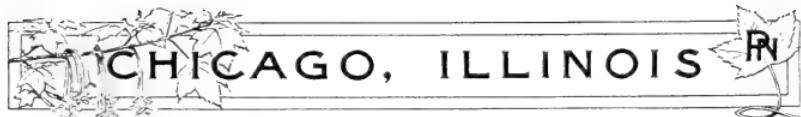
2-year-old plants	\$0 75
4-year-old plants, heavy.....	1 00

MATRIMONY VINE

See page 32.



Foliage of Boston
Ivy.



Boston Ivy.

CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing Roses are so beautiful in every way, and are such favorites wherever the climate will permit of their growing, that they are worth almost any sacrifice of time and means to cultivate them. Unfortunately, our winters are so severe that it is difficult to carry the blooming wood over without injury, and so we list only the three following which are hardy enough to withstand our climate. They all bear immense clusters of double flowers in June.

Baltimore Belle. Blush-white.

Crimson Rambler. Deep crimson.

Queen of the Prairie. Bright rose.

3 ft. high.....	\$1 00	5 ft. high.....	\$1 50
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NATIVE WISTARIA (*Wistaria fruitescens*.)

30 to 40 feet. Purple. Spring.

One of the most graceful of all the vines, and if allowed to clamber over an old tree it transforms it to a bower of beauty. Adds a wonderful touch of grace to a veranda or pergola.

4 ft. long.....	\$0 75	8 ft. long.....	\$1 50
6 ft. long.....	1 00		



Englemann Ivy.

WOODBINE - *Ampelopsis*

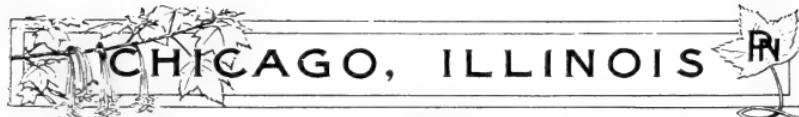
Virginia Creeper. (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.) This is often called the American Ivy. It is a rampant grower, fine for covering fences, old stumps and trellis work. For those who do not admire the smoothness of the Boston Ivy-covered wall, this is particularly recommended. It clings to rough surfaces and its foliage turns to gorgeous autumn tints. Extremely hardy.

4 ft. long.....	\$0 75	8 ft. long, heavy....	\$1 50
6 ft. long, heavy....	1 00		

Englemann Ivy. (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia Englemanni*.) A fine self-clinging vine with broad foliage in arranged groups of five. Will climb to the top of a high building by means of tendrils. Foliage turns to handsome tints in autumn.

4 ft. long.....	\$0 75	8 ft. long.....	\$1 50
6 ft. long.....	1 00		





Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

In the revival of the old-time gardens Hardy Herbaceous Perennials play a most important part—in fact an absolutely necessary one. These include such soft-stemmed plants as come up year after year from the roots with no cost of renewing, and increasing each year in size and beauty. We have met the ever-increasing demand for this class of flowers and have several acres devoted exclusively to them, offering only extra-strong blooming plants, among which will be found plenty of material for the border, rockery, old-fashioned garden, or for cutting. Upon receipt of a request specifying the space desired to fill or the effect to produce, we shall be glad to make detailed suggestions as to varieties best to plant.

We particularly suggest fall planting for all our perennials, as the roots make good growth before winter sets in and the plants are ready to put forth their best efforts the following spring.

The price of each variety is attached to its description and includes planting when the plants can be delivered direct from the nursery. To those who wish a general collection of hardy perennials, leaving the assortment to us, we will supply them, by the hundred, at the flat rate of 30 cents each, in fifteen or more varieties, to be all first-



Flower Spike of Adam's Needle.



HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS—Continued.

class plants that should bloom the first season. The line following the name gives the height at maturity, color of flower and time of blooming.

ADAM'S NEEDLE or SPANISH BAYONET

(*Yucca filamentosa*.)

5 feet. White. July.

An interesting tropical-looking plant, with long, spear-like evergreen foliage and magnificent spikes of drooping bell-shaped flowers. Good for rockeries, in groups on the lawn, or in front of shrubbery. 50 cts. to \$1.00.

ALKANET (Anchusa Italica "Dropmore.")

4 feet. Blue. June and July.

A vigorous Italian plant with broad rough foliage, and terminal heads of Gentian blue flowers, much resembling the forget-me-not. 50c to \$1.00.



Field of Adam's Needle at our Nursery.

SILVER-LEAVED ARTEMESIA

(*Artemesia argentea*.)

1 foot. Yellow. July.

A very good ground cover of silvery foliage. 25c.

NEW ENGLAND ASTER (Aster Novae Angliae.)

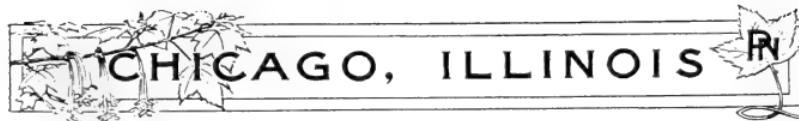
5 feet. Purple. September and October.

A conspicuous late blooming native with heads of deep purple flowers. The individual bloom is often two inches across with a bright yellow center. 35c.

BELLFLOWER - *Platycodon*

3 feet. Blue and white. July to September.

Chinese Bellflower. (*Platycodon grandiflorum*.) A highly ornamental plant with handsome drooping bells sometimes 3 inches across. 25c.



Dwarf Bellflower. (*Platycodon g. Mariesii.*) 1 foot. Deep blue. July and August. A dwarf form with broad, thick foliage and very large bell-shaped flowers. 25c.

BLEEDING HEART (*Dicentra spectabilis.*)

2 feet. Red and white. May and June.

Distinctly old-fashioned and one of the best-known perennials, with delicate broad leaves and long racemes of heart-shaped flowers. 25c to 50c.

BOLTONIA

Pink Boltonia. (*Boltonia latisquama.*) 4 feet. Pink. September and October. An effective aster-like flower with velvet-like petals. Fine for its late-blooming quality. 35c and 50c.

White Boltonia. (*Boltonia asteroides.*) 4 feet. White. August and September. Similar to the former, only the flowers are pure white. 35 and 50c.

COLUMBINE (*Aquilegia canadensis.*)

2 feet. Either scarlet or yellow. April-June.

A graceful native with numerous drooping flowers. 35c and 50c.

PURPLE CONE-FLOWER (*Rudbeckia purpurea.*)

3 feet. Purple. July to October.

A compact bushy border plant with large showy rayed flowers often four inches across, having drooping petals surrounding a large cone-shaped center of bronze color. 50c and 75c.

COREOPSIS (*Coreopsis lanceolata.*)

3 feet. Yellow. All summer.

A handsome plant with long lance-like foliage and brilliant yellow ray flowers blooming until cut down by frost. One of the finest and most effective perennials. 25 to 50c.

DAISY - Chrysanthemum

Giant Ox-Eye. (*Chrysanthemum uliginosum.*) 5 feet. White. August to October. A magnificent, stout, erect bush bearing enormous quantities of large flowers. Needs rich, moist soil and makes a dense clump. 25c.

Maximum. (*Chrysanthemum maximum.*) 3 feet. White. July to September. A large white daisy with yellow disk earlier than the Giant. Fine for cut-flowers and home decoration. 35c.

Shasta. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. White. July to September. We have the several forms originated by Luther Burbank, which, under favorable conditions produce larger and finer blooms than the type. 50c.

DAY LILY - Hemerocallis

Japanese. (*Hemerocallis Thunbergi.*) 3 feet. Yellow. August. Handsome plant with narrow foliage and splendid lily-like flowers, growing 8 to 10 on a long stalk. 25c.



DAY LILY—Continued.



Field of Iris at our Nursery.

Lemon. (*Hemerocallis flava.*) 2 feet. Yellow. June and July. Earlier than the preceding, but like it in general details. Flowers are clear lemon-yellow. 25c.

Florham. 3 feet. Yellow. July. An improved variety of the Lemon, with very large fragrant flowers. 35c.

Orange. (*Hemerocallis fulva.*) 4 feet. Orange. July and August. The tallest variety with large, tawny orange flowers with crimson shading. All do better in moist or shady locations and all are fine for cutting. 25c.

FALSE DRAGONHEAD (*Physostegia virginiana.*)

6 feet. Pink and white. July.

A tall, strong grower, fine for the back of the perennial border. Has odd, handsome flowers from which is derived its peculiar name. 25c.

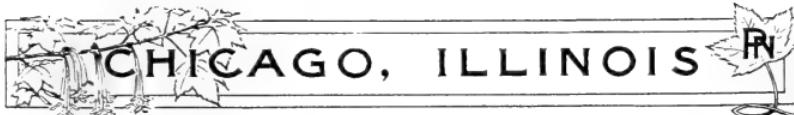
FLEUR-DE-LIS or IRIS

(*Iris germanica.*)

From the "Blue Flag" of the old-time gardens there has been evolved a class of flowers which for range of color and delicacy of construction outrivals the most beautiful orchid. They grow well in any good garden soil, but prefer a moist location. The following list is the result of long study of the most desirable kinds, and is arranged according to blooming season beginning about May 15. In the descriptions, S indicates the erect petals or standards, F the drooping petals or falls.



German Iris.



Florentina. 26 in. S and F pearly white; very large and fragrant. Orris-root perfume is made from its roots. 35c.

Sapho. 32 in. S violet-blue, F rich blue-purple. Very early and large. Fragrant. 30c.

Gertrude. 24 in. S and F rare violet-blue; very beautiful. A Peterson seedling. 40c.

Gracchus. 28 in. S pale yellow, F yellow, deeply reticulated brown. 25c.

Sans Souci. 28 in. S golden yellow, F crimson-brown. The brightest yellow we have. 25c.

Queen of May. 30 in. S lilac-pink, F lilac blended with white, distinct color. Fragrant. 30c.

Queen Emma. 28 in. S and F, waxy white, slight brown reticulation at base of petals. 40c.

Madame Chereau. 42 in. S and F white, elegantly frilled with violet. Slightly fragrant. The tallest of all. 35c.

Fairy. 36 in. Ivory-white, with pale violet veining. Very delicate and fine. Exquisitely fragrant. 40c.

Her Majesty. 30 in. S lilac pink, F deep reddish violet with dark veinings. 40c.

Clio. 20 in. S white, F bluish-purple, reticulated, striking effect. 40c.

Darius. 30 in. S lemon-yellow, F purple, bleaching on edges and tip to pale yellow. Large flower. 35c.

Jacquiniana. 32 in.

S plum-purple,
F rich velvety
purple. 40c.

Maori King. 14
in. S yellow, F
rich purple,
e d g e d yellow.
35c.

Dalmatica. 40 in.
S and F fine
clear lavender,
large, tall and
very fragrant.
Known also as
Princess Beat-
rice. 40c.

Aurea. 26 in. S
and F solid
chrome - yellow,
no m a r k i n g s.
40c.

Speciosa. 30 in.
S lavender, F
dark reddish
purple. Very



Queen Emma Iris.



FLEUR-DE-LIS, or IRIS—Continued.

fragrant. Often nine or more flowers on a stalk. 30c.
Ulysse. 30 in. S dark bronze, F purple. Odd and striking. 25c.
Siberica Alba. 30 in. Delicate, pure white Iris. On tall stem with narrow grassy foliage. Very decorative. 25c.
Orientalis. 26 in. Intense blue color of same family as foregoing. 25c.
Pseudacorus. 36 in. S and F, clear yellow, flat bloom, fine long foliage. 25c.

The last three mentioned Iris are late, blooming after the others are through.

Collections. We will plant a collection consisting of one heavy specimen clump from the above varieties for \$5.

FORGET-ME-NOT (*Myosotis palustris*.)

1 foot. Blue. May to July.
The dainty little flower of tender memories. 25c.

FOXGLOVE (*Digitalis purpurea*.)

4 feet. White to purple. July and August.
Very showy plants, having drooping tubular flowers. 35c.

GAILLARDIA (*Gaillardia aristata*.)

3 feet. Orange. All summer.

A rich and gorgeous ray flower with brown disc and yellow or orange petals, shaded to the center with deep red. Good for light soil. 25c.



Gaillardia

GAS PLANT

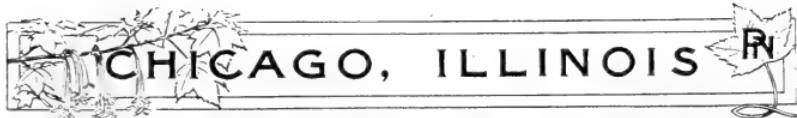
(*Dictamnus albus*.)

3 feet. White. July.
An odd plant of vigorous growth, the flowers emitting a strong lemon odor. The flowers will give a flash of light on a sultry summer evening if a lighted match is held near them. 50c.

GOAT'S BEARD

(*Spiraea Aruncus*.)
4 feet. White. June and July.

A handsome plant with dark green pinnate foliage and large panicles of creamy white flowers. 50c.



Goat's Beard.

GOLDEN GLOW (*Rudbeckia laciniata flore pleno.*)

8 feet. Yellow. August and September.

No plant has been better named, for during the blooming season its mass of chrysanthemum-like flowers create a veritable golden glow in the garden. It originated on our western prairies and has become so popular that it can be found in all parts of the country. Has large ornamental cut-leaved foliage. Clumps, 25c. Extra-large clumps, 1 foot square, 50c.

GOLDEN ROD (*Solidago canadensis.*)

5 feet. Yellow. August to October.

Naturally a wild flower, it is the glory of the countryside in autumn, thriving in the most unfavorable locations. It improves with transplanting to the garden and sends up immense spikes of golden yellow flowers. 25c.

GOLDEN TUFT (*Alyssum saxatile compacta.*)

1 foot. Yellow. May and June.

A low-growing plant with silvery foliage. The flowers are clear orange yellow and completely hide the foliage. 35c.

GLOBE FLOWER (*Trollius europaeus.*)

18 inches. Yellow. May and June.

Neat bushy plant with globular orange flowers above beautifully cut bright green foliage. 50c.

HOLLYHOCK (*Althaea rosea.*)

6 to 8 feet. Various. July.

One of the old-time favorites which is enjoying great popularity at present, much attention being given to its cultivation. Decidedly picturesque with its broad rough foliage and stately spikes of flowers of all colors, both single and double. 25c and 50c.



JAPANESE ORNAMENTAL GRASS *Miscanthus*

For creating picturesque effect in the shrubbery planting, on the edges of water, or on the lawn, the Japanese Grasses, called Eulalia by some, are invaluable. We list three kinds, all distinct, growing to various heights. Clumps, 25c; extra-large clumps, 50c.

Fine-Leaved. (*Miscanthus sinensis*.) 4 feet. Narrow, dark green, arching leaves.

Striped. (*Miscanthus japonicus variegatus*.) 5 feet. Broad, green foliage with silver midrib running lengthwise.

Zebra. (*Miscanthus japonicus zebrinus*.) 5 feet. Broad green foliage with bars of yellow running crosswise. Novel and distinct.

LARKSPUR - *Delphinium*

Blue Larkspur. (*Delphinium formosum*.) 4 feet. Blue. July and August. Tall showy plants with large spikes of deep blue flowers. Good for adding a touch of blue, the rarest of all colors, to the garden. 25c and 35c.

Kelway's Larkspur. (*Delphinium hybridum*.) 6 feet. Shades of blue. July and August. This new strain is a taller grower and comes later than Formosum. 35c to \$1.00.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY (*Convallaria majalis*)

1 foot. Creamy white. May and June.

Has broad leaves and long sprays of bell-shaped, dainty flowers with exquisite fragrance. Ours is the largest-flowering form. 25c.



Japanese Grass.

LYCHNIS

(*Lychnis Haageana*.)

18 inches. Scarlet. July and August.

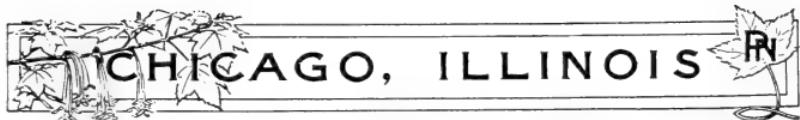
A handsome low-growing plant with flowers of dazzling color. 2 inches across. 25c and 35c.

OSWEGO TEA

(*Monarda didyma*.)

2 feet. Scarlet. July and August.

A dwarf plant having a profusion of brilliant flowers. Both blooms and foliage are highly aromatic. 35c each.



Field of Peonies at our Nursery. Specimen Flower in Circle.

PEONIES - *Paeonia*

We have always paid great attention to the propagation and cultivation of the Peony, considering it, naturally, one of the finest plants in the garden. Between the "piney" of the gardens of long ago and the magnificent, royal flower of today there is a vast difference, and we have taken part in the creation of the great improvement. We have successfully grown, at various times, over one thousand regularly named varieties, including all the best of Japanese, English, French and American origin. These we have carefully tested and compared, and now carry what we believe to be the best possible collection of varieties.

In June we issue a separate Peony catalogue, and will be pleased to send a copy to any one interested. Our prices range from 50 cents to \$2 a plant, according to its size and rarity. The best way to select Peonies is to visit the nursery personally during the first half of June and see them in bloom.

We will plant collections of 12 or more good clumps of fine varieties at \$10 per dozen, or six clumps in variety for \$5. The superiority of the varieties we carry, as well as our ability to cultivate them properly, are proven by the fact that at the great exhibition of the American Peony Society, held in Chicago, we were awarded nine first prizes, including the "Country Life" silver cup, and one second prize, out of eleven entries.

PERENNIAL FLAX (*Linum perenne*.)

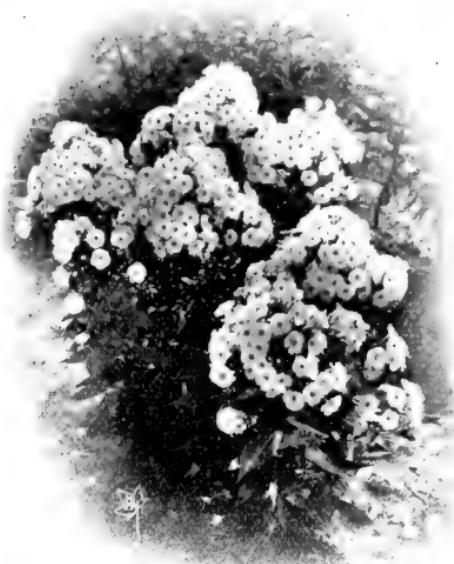
2 feet. Blue. June and July.

An attractive upright plant bearing in midsummer dainty blue bell-shaped flowers on the end of slender stems. 25c.

We can also furnish a yellow flax at the same price.



HARDY PHLOX



Hardy Phlox.

Miss Lingard. The first Phlox to bloom; tall; white, with very glossy foliage.

Antonin Merci. Delicate lavender, fading to white, large petals. Fine.

La Cygne. Pure white, large petals.

Richard Wallace. White, with rose center; very effective.

Beranger. Blush-pink; very large petals.

Le Soleil. Clear soft pink, exquisite in color.

Pantheon. Clear light rose, solid color; very large petals; handsome and attractive.

Coquelicot. Brilliant brick-red; very attractive.

Ball of Fire. Red, with darker red in center; large flowers.

Eclaireur. Early; purplish-crimson; very large petals.

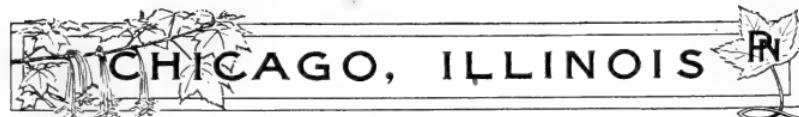
King of Purple. Dark maroon, rich shade. 35c to 50c clumps.

No class of herbaceous perennials has met with greater favor than the different varieties of Hardy Phlox, and the better known they become the more they are planted. The new and improved varieties we list are wonderful in their range of color, from pure white to the deepest dark maroon, with immense panicles of flowers, blooming from June until frost. They require no protection in winter. Fine healthy plants, 35c to 50c.

The following list is the cream of our collection. Many have been prize-winners at flower shows.



Oak-Leaved Plantain Lily.



Poppy.

GARDEN PINK

(*Dianthus plumarius*.)

1 foot. All colors. June and July.

One of the best hardy perennials with fragrant flowers. 25c-50c.

We can supply double white ones at 50c per clump.

PLANTAIN LILY

Funkia

Very attractive plants with broad attractive overlapping leaves surmounted by dainty white lily-like flowers, in terminal racemes. Are very effective when used in front of shrubbery.

Lance-Leaved. (*Funkia lancifolia*.) 18 inches. Lavender. August. Long, narrowst leaves of the species and bears six to ten flowers on a tall, slender stem. 25c.

Oval-Leaved. (*Funkia ovata*.) 2 feet. Purple. July and August. The broad, oval leaves are very decorative, and when in bloom the plant is decidedly effective. Fine for planting in front of the shrubbery border. 25c.

White, or Corfu Lily. (*Funkia subcordata*.) 18 inches. White. August and September. The best known of the three, and the kind generally seen in old gardens. The foliage is heavily ribbed and large, with a sharp point. The flowers are held well above it on slender stems and are chaste and beautiful. Delightfully fragrant. 50c.

ORIENTAL POPPY - *Papaver orientale*

3 feet. June.

Magnificent blooms; gorgeous shades.

Goliath. Fiery scarlet.

Princess Victoria Louise. Salmon Rose.

Mahony. Crimson maroon. Darkest in cultivation.

75c to \$1.00.

PYRETHRUM (*Chrysanthemum coccineum*.)

3 feet. Various. June.

Handsome daisy-like flowers with white, pink and red petals and golden yellow centers. Most beautiful in the garden and fine for cut-flowers. 25c.



ROSE MALLOW (*Hibiscus moscheutos albus.*)

5 feet. White with crimson center. July to September.

Magnificent, thrifty plants bearing a profusion of extremely large flowers often 7 inches in diameter. One of the most highly decorative plants known. 25c and 50c.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN (*Rudbeckia Newmanni.*)

3 feet. Yellow. July and August.

Perennial form. Purple cone surrounded by orange rays. 50c.

SCARLET LIGHTNING (*Lychnis chalcedonica.*)

4 feet. Scarlet. June.

An upright-growing plant with heads of brilliant cross-shaped flowers. 25c and 35c.

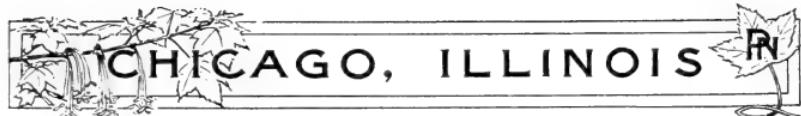


Achillea, the Pearl.

WILD SENNA (*Cassia Marylandica.*)

4 feet. Yellow. June.

A sturdy looking plant with handsome light green finely cut foliage and attractive racemes of flowers. Has long seed-pods which cling all winter. Delights in bright sun. 25c.



STONE CROP (*Sedum spectabile*.)

18 inches. Rose. August to October.

A Japanese plant, with thick, oval, bluish green foliage growing in a cluster. The flowers are borne in dense, flat heads, 4 to 6 inches across. Particularly fine for a rock garden. 35c to 50c.

SNEEZEWORT (*Helenium autumnale*.)

6 feet. Yellow. September.

Showy, tall, native plant. 50c.

SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus barbatus*.)

2 feet. Mixed. June and July.

One of the old favorites, producing many flowers of various shades from purest white to deepest red. 35c to 50c.

TURTLE HEAD (*Chelone Lyonii*.)

2 feet. Red. August.

A thick free-blooming plant with dark glossy foliage. 35c to 50c.

VIRGIN'S BOWER (*Clematis recta*.)

Herbaceous. 4 feet. White. June-July.

An erect tufted plant, having many small fragrant white flowers. 35c-50c.

VIOLET (*Viola*.)

1 foot. Blue and white. May.

One of the earliest of spring flowers, of delicious fragrance and dainty color. This is the species from which the florists' violet has been propagated. 25c-35c.

DOUBLE PEARL YARROW

(*Achillea Ptarmica*. "The Pearl.")

2 feet. White. July to September.

A free-growing plant, valuable for bordering shrubbery beds, with a great profusion of double daisy-like flowers. 25c.

See page 69 for Lawn and Garden Fertilizer.



Hedge Plants

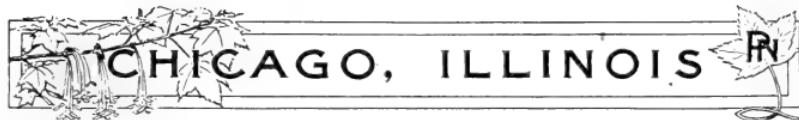
A handsome hedge around a property enhances its beauty and value to a marked degree, and all kinds—evergreen, flowering or foliage—have distinctive merits. We shall be happy to suggest the proper kind upon application.

We make a specialty of growing large quantities of shrubs for hedge purposes, and will furnish any in the following list, in quantities of twenty-five or more, at the prices mentioned. In estimating the number of plants for a hedge, allow not less than twenty inches nor more than thirty-six inches between the plants according to the density desired.

Special prices on 100 or more plants will be made on application.

Following each name is a reference to the page in this catalogue where the description of the plant may be found.

- Arbor Vitae** (21). 2 feet, 50c.
- Thunberg's Barberry** (24). 1 foot, 40c; 2 feet, 50c.
- Purple Barberry** (23). 2 feet, 40c; 3 feet, wide and bushy, 60c.
- Green Barberry** (23). 2 feet, 40c; 3 feet, 60c.
- Black Buckthorn** (24). 3 feet, 40c; 4 feet, 50c.
- Alder Buckthorn** (25). 3 feet, 40c; 4 feet, 50c.
- Coralberry** (25). 2½ feet, 40c; 3 feet, 50c.
- Honeysuckle** (29). 3 feet, 40c; 4 feet, 50c.
- Common Lilac.** White or purple (30). 3 feet, 40c; 4 feet, 60c.
- Russian Mulberry** (32). 3 feet, 40c; 4 feet, 60c.
- Privet. In variety** (33). 2½ feet, 40c; 3 feet, 50c.
- Japan Quince** (34). 2½ feet, 40c; 3 feet, 60c.
- Snowberry** (36). 3 feet, 40c; 4 feet, 60c.
- Opulent Spirea** (39). 3 feet, 40c; 4 feet, 50c.
- Van Houtte's Spirea** (39). 3 feet, 40c; 4 feet, 60c.
- Syringa** (41). 3 feet, 40c; 4 feet, 50c.



Trees For Special Purposes and Effects



Under this head we group trees good for planting for special purposes or for creating desired effects. Following each name is noted the page of the catalogue on which the description of the tree may be found.

Avenue or Street Trees.

American Elm (11), White Ash (8), Bronze-leaved Ash (8), Linden (15), Sugar Maple (17), Norway Maple (16), Silver Maple (17), Cut-leaved Maple (16), Hackberry (13), Sycamore (19), Catalpa (9), Huntington Elm (11), Carolina Poplar (18).

Weeping Trees.

Cut-leaved Birch (8), American Elm (11), Cut-leaved Maple (16), Mulberry (17).

Trees With Ornamental Foliage.

Honey Locust (13), Purple-leaved Catalpa (10), Hercules' Club (13), Cut-leaved Maple (16), Maidenhair Tree (15), Cut-leaved Birch (8), Tree of Heaven (20).

Trees With Colored Foliage.

Bronze-leaved Ash (8), Purple-leaved Elm (11), Golden Hop Tree (14), Geneva Maple (16), Purple-leaved Plum (19), Schwedler's Maple (16), Sugar Maple (17), Golden Poplar (18), Silver Poplar (18).



TREES FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES AND EFFECTS—Continued.

Trees With Ornamental Fruit.

Thorn (19), Hackberry (13), Hop Tree (13), Horse-Chestnut (14), Kentucky Coffee Tree (14), Prickly Ash (19), Black Walnut (20), Mountain Ash (17).

Trees with Attractive Bark in Winter.

Canoe Birch (8), Cut-leaved Birch (8), Sycamore (19).

Trees With Showy Flowers.

Catalpa (9), Flowering Crab Apple (10), Hercules Club (13), Horse-Chestnut (14), Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut (14), American Linden (15), Norway Maple (16), Sycamore (19), Horse-Chestnut (14), European Linden (15), Thorn (19).

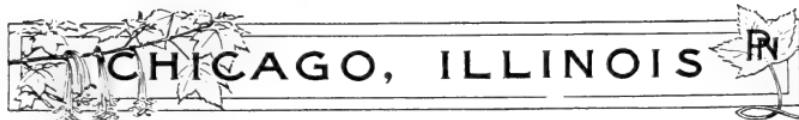
Shrubs and Vines Suitable for the Following Uses

Fall and Winter Effects.

Black Buckthorn....	Winter Berries (24)
Alder Buckthorn....	Speckled bark and winter berries (25)
Coralberry.....	Red berries in the fall (25)
Cranberry.....	Leaves in fall, berries in winter (25)
Panicled Dogwood...	Leaves in fall (27)
Siberian Dogwood...	Bark in winter (27)
Hazelnut.....	Foliage in fall (28)
Privet.....	Berries in winter (33-34)
Strawberry Tree.....	Foliage and berries (40)
Sumach.....	Foliage and seed-cone (40)
Boston Ivy.....	Foliage and blue-black berries (46)
Bittersweet.....	Berries in fall (45)
Native Clematis.....	Seeds in fall (45)
Woodbine.....	Foliage and berries (48)
Elder.....	Berries (27)
Matrimony Vine.....	Berries in Fall (32)
Nannyberry.....	Foliage and berries (32)
Japan Quince.....	Fruit in fall (34)
Sweetbrier Rose.....	Fruit (35)
Rugosa Rose.....	Foliage and fruit (35)
Morrow's Honeysuckle....	Berries in fall (29)
Snowberry.....	Berries in fall (36)
Wolfberry.....	Berries in fall (42)
Wayfaring Tree.....	Foliage and berries (42)

For Shady Locations

Cranberry (25), Dogwood in variety (27), Hazelnut (28), Lilacs in variety (30), Prickly Ash (19), Snowball (36),



Strawberry Tree (40), Viburnum (42), Japan Quince (34), Flowering Currant (26), Wild Black Currant (26), Honeysuckle (29), Potentilla (33), Privet (33), Opulent Spirea (39), Syringa (41), Wolfberry (42).

Fine and Cut-Leaved Foliage.

Cut-leaved Elder (27), Tamarisk (41), Cut-leaved Sumach (40), Fern-leaved Sumach (40).

Colored Foliage.

Oleaster (32), Golden Spirea (39), Variegated-leaved Dogwood (27), Purple-leaved Plum (19), Golden-leaved Elder (27), Golden-leaved Syringa (41), Purple Barberry (23), Variegated-leaved Weigela (42).

For Trimmers.—Low-spreading bushes suitable for planting below other shrubbery.

Adam's Needle (50), Flowering Almond (23), Barberries (23), Coralberry (25), Snowberry (36), Spirea (38 and 39), Wolfberry (42), Roses (34, 35 and 36.)

For Retaining Embankments.

Oleaster (32), Prairie Rose (35), Matrimony Vine (32), Sumach in variety (40), Willows in variety (20), Paniced Dogwood (27).

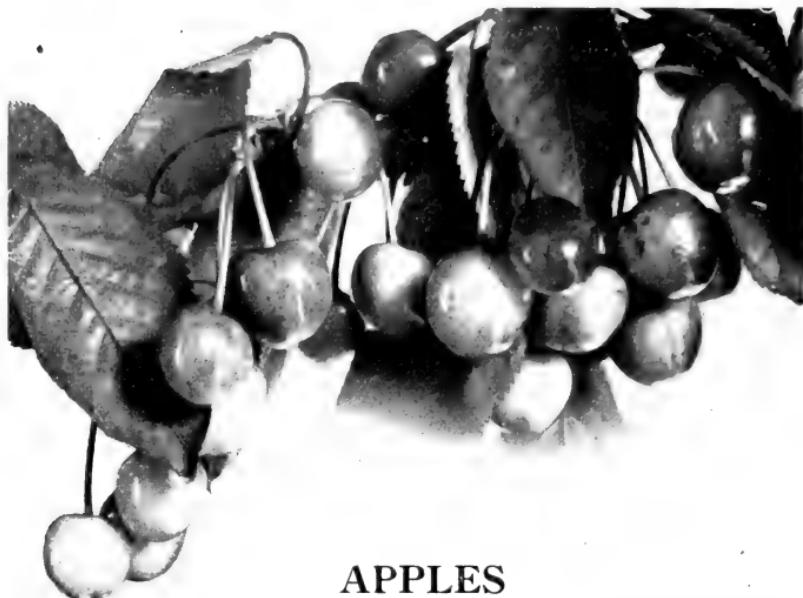
For Attracting Birds.

Dogwood (27), Elder (27), Honeysuckle (29 and 46), Mulberry (17), Viburnum (42).





Hardy Fruits



APPLES

The following limited list of Apples and Crab-Apples contains only those kinds which are known as vigorous, ironclad varieties, many of Russian or northwestern origin, and are recommended by our experiment stations. They are abundant annual bearers of fine quality and extra-long keepers. Good for market or home use. The larger sizes bear freely after the first season.

The list of each fruit is arranged as to time of ripening.

SUMMER APPLES

Yellow Transparent. Pale yellow, medium, earliest, bears young.

Maiden's Blush. Yellow, with rosy cheeks. Fine eating Apple.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Yellow, red-shaded; large; prolific.

FALL APPLES

Northwestern Greening. Pale green; medium.

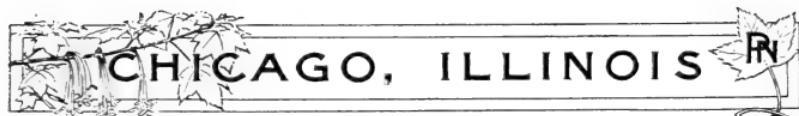
Tolman's Sweet. Pale yellow; medium size; sweet. Fine for baking.

Salome. Yellow, splashed with dark red; large and juicy. Vigorous.

6 to 7 feet high, \$1.50; 2 inch diam., \$3; 2½ inch diam., \$5.

CRAB APPLES

All have fragrant flowers. Although primarily for cooking, they are frequently used on account of their ornamental flow-



ers and fruit. Some, like the Whitney, have a pleasant flavor for eating out of hand. The larger sizes bear freely after the first season.

Whitney. Yellow, splashed with carmine; large; first and best; luxuriant. Often used as an ornamental tree.

Transcendent. Yellow and red; large; very handsome and prolific.

Martha. Dark red; large; late, showy and desirable.

6 to 7 feet high, \$1.50; 2 inch diam., \$3.

CHERRIES

The only one that bears fruit to any extent in this region.

Early Richmond. Red; medium; acid flavor; vigorous; bears young.

6 feet high, \$1.50; 2 inch diam., \$3.

PEARS

Bartlett. Very large, fine flavored and juicy. An old favorite.

Flemish Beauty. Yellow and red; large, juicy, melting, prolific.

Kieffer. Rich yellow; large; bears young and heavily; best for canning.

Fine shapely trees, 6 to 7 feet high, \$1.50; 8 to 10 feet high, \$2.

PLUMS

German Prune. Dark purple; large; freestone. Only satisfactory European Plum.

Hawkeye. Purplish red; large; freestone. Iowa origin: very popular.

7 feet high, \$1.50; 8 feet high, \$2; 10 feet high, \$3.

GRAPES

All of good flavor and ripen early enough for our climate.

Moore's Diamond. White; few seeds, almost without pulp. Berries adhere well to bunch.

Worden. Black; large berry and bunch, best flavor; ten days earlier than Concord.

Concord. Black; most popular. Parent of the two preceding sorts.

4-year-old vines, 75c; 5-year-old vines, \$1.00.

AMERICAN GOOSEBERRIES

Downing. Light green; large; heavy, annual cropper.

Red Jacket. Red; large; smooth; most free from mildew. 2 feet high, 50c; 3 feet high, \$1.00.



CURRANTS

London Market. Red; large berry, short bunches; stout, erect grower.

Fay's Prolific. Red; long bunches, large berry; early; rapid picker.

White Grape. White; very large, sweet berry; valuable for table use.

Lee's Prolific. Black; large in berry and bunch; very prolific; fine for cooking.

2 feet high, 35c; 3 feet high, 50c; 4 feet high, extra heavy, 75c.

BLACKBERRIES

Stone's Hardy. Medium size, hardy and productive. 35c each.

RASPBERRIES

King. Red; very large; sweet; carries well.

Turner. Black; best black-cap; vigorous; very productive. Strong plants 25c to 50c.

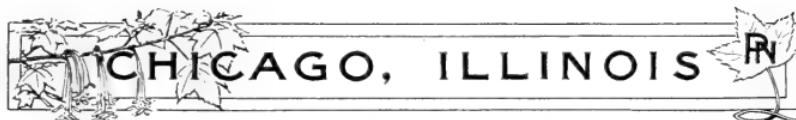
RHUBARB

Linnaeus. Pie-plant; large, early and tender.

Large clumps from 75c to \$1.50.



Block of Apple Trees in our Nursery.



Pulverized Manure

For Lawns, Gardens, Trees

Shrubs and all Kinds of Plants

Put up in 100-lb. bags, easy to handle.

No weed seeds. Easily applied, no raking off in spring, no tracking in house. It is a real food, not a temporary stimulant. Can be put on any time. Let the rain wash it into the ground, or sprinkle with the hose.

We can recommend this as being the very best for lawn and garden purposes. For lawn work use from 60 lbs. to 100 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft., and for garden purposes 100 lbs. to the 1,000 sq. ft.

Spread it on your new lawn and rake it in with the seed.

Sprinkle it on your old lawn to strengthen the grass.

Mix it in with the soil when planting trees and shrubs.

Spade it into the garden before planting your seed.

Use it in the flower pots to furnish food for the plants.

We can furnish this splendid fertilizer at a very low figure.

Write or telephone for our price.

INDEX

Adam's Needle or Spanish Bayonet	50	Dogwood	27
Akebia Quinata	44	Golden Barked	27
Alkanet	50	Panicled	27
Althea or Rose of Sharon	23	Siberian, or Red Barked	27
Apples, Fall	66	Variegated-Leaved	27
Northwestern Greening	66	Elder	27
Tolman's Sweet	66	American	27
Salome	66	Cut-Leaved American	27
Apples, Summer	66	New Cut-Leaved Golden Leaved Elder	27
Yellow Transparent	66	Golden Leaved	27
Maiden's Blush	66	Red-Fruited	28
Duchess of Oldenburg	66	Elm	11
Apples, Crab	66, 67	American Elm	11
Whitney	67	American Weeping Elm	11
Transcendent	67	English Field Elm	11
Martha	67	Huntington Elm	11
Arbor Vitae	21	Purple Leaved Elm	11
Artemesia, Silver-Leaved	50	Evergreens	21
Arrow Wood	23	False Dragonhead	52
Ash	8	Fleur-De-Lis or Iris	52, 53
Bronze Leaved	8	Florentina	52
White	8	Sapho	52
Aster, New England	50	Gertrude	52
Barberry	23	Gracchus	52
Green	23	Sans Souci	52
Purple	23	Cueen of May	52
Thunberg's or Japanese	24	Queen Emma	52
Bellflower	50	Madame Chereau	52
Chinese Bellflower	50	Fairy	52
Dwarf Bellflower	51	Her Majesty	52
Birch	8	Clio	52
Canoe, or Paper	8	Darius	52
Cut Leaved Weeping	8	Jacquiniana	52
Bittersweet	24, 45	Maori King	52
Japanese	24, 45	Dalmatica	52
Native	45	Aurea	52
Bird Cherry, European	24	Speciosa	53, 54
Blackberries	68	Ulysse	54
Stone's Hardy	68	Siberica Alba	54
Black-Eyed Susan	60	Orientalis	54
Bleeding Heart	51	Pseudacorus	54
Boltonia	51	Flowering Almond	23
Pink	51	Flowering Shrubs	22
White	51	Forget-Me-Not	24
Buckthorn	24	Fox-Glove	24
Black	24, 25	Fringe, Purple	28
Alder	25	Fruits	66, 67, 68
Puffalo Perry	25	Gaillardia	54
Catalpa	9	Garden Pink	59
Bunge's	9	Gas Plant	54
Japanese	9	Globe Flower	55
Purple Leaved	10	Goat's Beard	54
Western, Hardy	10	Golden Bell	28
cherries	67	Fortune's	28
Early Richmond	67	Hybrid "Golden Bell"	28
'tematis	45	Golden Glow	55
Japanese	45	Golden Hop Tree	14
Native	45	Golden Rod	55
Traveler's Joy	46	Golden Tuft	55
Columbine	51	Gooseberries	67
Cone-Flower, Purple	51	Downing	67
Coralberry	25	Red Jacket	67
Coreopsis	51	Grapes	67
Crab Apple	10	Moore's Diamond	67
Bechtel's Double Flowering	10	Worden	67
Japanese Flowering	10	Concord	67
Cranberry, High Bush	25, 26	Hackberry or Nettle Tree	13
'currants	68	Hazel	28
London Market	68	Hazelnut	28
Fay's Prolific	68	European Filbert	28
White Grape	68	Hedge Plants	62
Lee's Prolific	68	Hercules Club	13
'currant	26	Hollyhock	55
Golden Flowering	26	Honey Locust or Acacia, Thornless	13
Gordon's Currant	26	Honeysuckle (Bush)	29
Wild Black	26	Albert Regel's	29
Daisy	51	Bella	29
Giant Ox-eye	51	Chrysanthia	29
Maximum	51	Morrow's	29
Shasta	51	Tartarian	29
Day Lily	51	Honeysuckle (Vine)	46
Japanese	51	Hall's Japanese	46
Lemon	52	Scarlet Trumpet	46
Florham	52	Yellow	46
Orange	52	Hop Tree	13, 14
Deutzia, Lemoine's	26	Horse Chestnut	14
		Common	14
		Red Flowered	14
		Ohio Buckeye	14
		Hydrangea, Hardy	30

Iris	52
Ivy	46
Boston	46
Japanese Bittersweet	24
June Berry, European	30
Japanese Ornamental Grass	56
Fine-Leaved	56
Striped	56
Zebra	56
Kentucky Coffee Tree	14
Larkspur	56
Lily-of-the-Valley	56
Lilac	30
Common Purple	30
Common White	30
Chinese	31
German Purple	31
Hungarian	31
Japanese Tree	31
Mt. Emodus	31
Rouen	31
Linden, American	15
European	15
Lychnis	56
Mahonia	32
Maidenhair Tree	15
Maple	16
Ash Leaved, Box Elder	16
Cut-Leaved	16
Geneva	16
Norway	16
Schwedler's Norway	16, 17
Silver	17
Sugar	17
Matrimony Vine	32
Mountain Ash	17
Mulberry, Russian	17, 32
Tea's Weeping	17, 18
Nannyberry	32
Oleaster	32
Ornamental Trees	7
Oswego Tea	56
Pearl Bush	32
Pears	67
Bartlett	67
Flemish Beauty	67
Kieffer	67
Peonies	57
Perennial Flax	57
Perennials	49
Phlox, Hardy	58
Miss Lingard	58
Antonin Merci	58
La Cygne	58
Richard Wallace	58
Beranger	58
Le Soleil	58
Pantheon	58
Coquelicot	58
Ball of Fire	58
Eclaireur	58
King of Purple	58
Pine	21
Plantain Lily	59
Lance Leaved	59
Oval Leaved	59
White, or Corfu Lily	59
Plums	67
Double-Flowering	33
German Prune	67
Hawkeye	67
Purple-leaved	19
Poplar	18
Balsam	18
Carolina	18
Golden	18
Lombardy	18
Russian	18
Silver	18, 19
Poppy, Oriental	59
Goliath	59
Princess Victor Louise	59
Mahony	59
Potentilla or Shrubby Cinquefoil	33
Prickly Ash	19
Privet	33
Amur Privet	33
English Privet	34
Ibota Privet	34
Prostrate	34
Pyrethrum	59
Quince, Japan	34
Raspberries	68
King	68
Turner	68
Red Bud, American	19
Rhubarb	68
Linnaeus	68
Roses	34
De la Grifferate	34
Madame Plantier	34
Persian	35
Sweet Briar	35
Prairie	35
Rugosa or Ramanas	35
Gruss an Teplitz	36
Roses, Climbing	47
Baltimore Belle	47
Crimson Rambler	47
Queen of the Prairie	47
Rose Mallow	60
Scarlet Lightning	60
Senna, Wild	60
Siberian Pea Tree	36
Silver Bush	36
Sneezewort	61
Snowball	36
Snowberry	36, 37
Spice Bush	37
Spirea, or Meadow Sweet	38
Arguta	38
Ash Leaved	38
Bethlehem	38
Billard's	38
Bumalda	38
Anthony Waterer	38
Elm Leaved	38
Fortunes	39
Golden	39
Opulent, or Nine-Bark	39
Plum Leaved	39
Thunberg's	39
Van Houtte's	39
Spruce	21
Colorado Blue	21
Norway	21
Stone Crop	61
Strawberry Tree	40
Wahoo, Spindle Tree	40
Winged	40
Sumach	40
Smooth	40
Smooth, Cut Leaved	40
Staghorn	40
Staghorn, Fern Leaved	40
Sweet William	61
Sycamore, American	19
Syringa, or Mock Orange	41
Falconer's	41
Garland	41
Golden Leaved	41
Large-Flowering	41
Lemoine's	41
Zeyher's	41
Tamarisk	41
Thorn	19
Cockspur	19
Native	19
English Hawthorn	19
Tree of Heaven	20
Turtle Head	61
Viburnum, Glossy	42
Vines	44
Violet	61
Virgin's Bower	61
Walnut, Black	20
Wayfaring Tree, European	42
Weigela	42
Eva Rathke's Weigela	42
Pink Weigela	42
Red Weigela	42
Variegated Leaved	42
Willow	20, 42
Wistaria, Native	47
Witch Hazel	42
Wolfberry	42
Woodbine	48
Virginia Creeper	48
Englemann Ivy	48
Yarrow, Double Pearl	61

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